FBIS DAILY REPORT

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WOMAN ALLEGEDLY ABDUCTED IN PERU FOUND DEAD IN SPAIN

PY021437 Paris AFP in Spanish 0314 GMT 2 Aug 80

[Text] Buenos Aires, 1 Aug (AFP)--The Argentine Foreign Ministry disclosed here today that an Argentine citizen whose alleged kidnaping, along with five other persons, was recently reported in Peru and Bolivia has been found dead in an apartment in Madrid. The Foreign Ministry released this information based on reports received from the Argentine Embassy in Spain, which also disclosed the information to the Spanish press.

According to the Foreign Ministry report, Argentine citizen Noemi Esther Gianetti de Molfino, died in Madrid of apparently natural causes on 21 July after having entered the country on a passport issued in the name of Maria del Carmen Sainz de Sainz. The official communique stated that Molfino, "also known as one of the Plaza de Mayo mothers, had been expelled from Peru in July, along with Argentines Julia Santos de Acebal, alias Maria Ines Raverta, and Julio Cesar Ramirez, for having entered the country with false identity papers."

The Foreign Ministry recalled that both Molfino and Ramirez had been reported kidnaped in Peru by various news media, but the death of the woman proves the falsehood of the campaign to undermine the prestige of the Argentine and Peruvian governments and warns once again of the dangers inherent in international subversion, which is trying to undermine the foundations of our Western society.

GOVERNMENT GRANTS ASYLUM TO TWO BOLIVIAN LEFTISTS

PY050250 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2215 GMT 4 Aug 80

[Excerpts] Salta, 4 Aug (TELAM)--The national gendarmerie has reported that the Argentine Government has granted asylum to Bolivian citizens Benjamin Belisario Mena Zambrana, member of the Yacuiba Democratic and Popular Unity (UDP), and Nicolas Cardozo Iniguez, member of the National Leftist Renewal Movement, who entered our country through the Agua Blanca Pass in the northern part of this province last weekend.

The Salta 7th Gendarmerie Group has also reported that Argentine officials have decided to suspend all the security measures in the border areas with Bolivia as a result of the coup which overthrew President Lidia Gueiler Tejada in July.

MARTINEZ DE HOZ UNDERGOES MINOR SURGERY

PY050143 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2037 GMT 4 Aug 80

[Text] Buenos Aires, 4 Aug (TELAM)--The Economy Minister issued the following communique regarding Economy Minister Jose Martinez de Hoz's operation:

Economy Minister Jose Martinez de Hoz this afternoon underwent a minor hernia operation and will be absent from his office this week. It is expected that he will be back at his office next Monday.

BRIEFS

ISRAELI COMMERCE MINISTER--Gid'on Pat, Israeli ministry of industry, commerce and tourism, is visiting our country. He is heading a delegation which next week will hold meetings with Argentine officials to discuss, among other things, the state of economic relations between Argentina and Israel. [Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 2 Aug 80 PY]

GARCIA MEZA AFFIRMS DEFIANCE OF ECONOMIC BLOCKADE

PY041457 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1851 GMT 2 Aug 80

[Text] La Paz, 2 Aug (LATIN)--Gen Luis Garcia Meza, the president of the military junta, has warned that Bolivia will not "bow to imperialism" and has affirmed that his government knows how to cope with the current international economic blockade.

General Garcia gave a speech yesterday during a rally in Santa Cruz, located 900 km southeast of La Paz, on the occasion of his first trip to that department, whose military garrison was the first one to join the military uprising that brought General Garcia Meza to power on 17 July.

According to a local newspaper, General Garcia Meza said: "We have to defy the international consensus and the countries that are blockading us." The army commander, who was accompanied by the other two members of the military junta, Gen Waldo Bernal of the air force and Rear Adm Ramiro Terrazas of the naval force, called the people of Santa Cruz "the starters of this revolution of national reconstruction."

"You know that we are conscious of being an honest, peaceful and hard-working government," said General Garcia Meza while repeating an invitation to foreign governments and international organizations to send representatives in order to see for themselves "if Bolivia is a communist or a nationalist country."

In referring to the international blockade which is being implemented against his government and to "the countries which are attacking us and which have a daily escalation of extremism," General Garcia Meza said that in order to move forward, Bolivians will eat only yucca and sun-dried beef if necessary. Yucca and dried beef is the basic diet of vast sectors of the low-income population of Bolivia.

General Garcia Meza said that with "hard work" Bolivians must produce more in order to cooperate with the government to neutralize the effects of the international economic blockade. He added: "We are not interested in the blockades. We are not scared by the fact that they are taking away from us the aid which they give us little by little in order to maintain us and keep us in submission as an underdeveloped country and as a colony."

The main sponsor of the blockade, which the president of the military junta did not mention, is the U.S. Government, which "in retaliation for the interruption of the democratic process" has suspended its military and economic aid programs to Bolivia and has recalled its ambassador, Marvin Weissman.

MINISTER ACCUSES U.S. AMBASSADOR OF 'IMPROPER CONDUCT'

PY041858 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1829 GMT 4 Aug 80

[Text] La Paz, 4 Aug (TELAM)--Fernando Palacios, minister of public information of the presidency, today accused the U.S. ambassador to Bolivia, Marvin Weissman, of making slanderous and insulting observations regarding traditionally friendly nations.

The official of Gen Luis Garcia Meza's government asserted that the diplomat had used classified channels to send untrue and slanderous reports to U.S. newspapers. During a press conference this morning, Fernando Palacios gave copies to newsmen of material which, in his opinion, proves the improper conduct of the U.S. ambassador.

Further Details

PY042042 Paris AFP in Spanish 1951 GMT 4 Aug 80

[Text] La Paz, 4 Aug (AFP)--The Bolivian Government has charged the United States with having flagrantly violated the Vienna Convention by having placed its communications channels, which are protected by diplomatic immunity, at the service of U.S. press organizations.

Public Information Minister Fernando Palacios has handed out to the national and foreign press the text of a report written by a U.S. journalist and sent to the Washington POST by U.S. Ambassador Marvin Weissman. The report, which carries a violent version of the Bolivian events, was transmitted through diplomatic channels. In a message addressed to the State Department, Weissman asked that the report signed by Ray Bonner be immediately relayed to the Washington POST.

The minister called attention to the fact that Bonner, with Weissman's concurrence, made charges against Latin American countries in a message broadcast through U.S. official channels, since the report states that through Bolivia and the neighboring countries of Chine, Argentina, Brazil, Paraguay and Uruguay, rightwing military dictators now control most of the resources and people of Latin America.

Minister Palacios reported that his government had obtained the text of the article, photocopies of which were delivered to the press, "by obvious means" and that the appropriate protest of this flagrant violation that has endangered peaceful coexistence among nations will be presented through diplomatic channels.

USSR REPORTEDLY INTERESTED IN HELPING GOVERNMENT

PY050039 Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 31 Jul 80 p 7

[Excerpt] Buenos Aires--The Soviets might ask Argentina to probe into the possibility of "some kind of cooperation" between Moscow and La Paz, according to a report published by the newspaper CONVICCION. The paper wrote that "in keeping with its strategy of moving into places where the United States has suffered a political setback, the Soviet Union would be interested in helping the new Bolivian military government to break the international isolation which is being instigated against the government by the West," adding that Secretary General of the Soviet Foreign Ministry Yuriy Fokin, who is now on an official visit to Argentina, may well ask Argentina's mediation to that effect.

HERNAN SILES ZUAZO ALLEGEDLY IN PUNO, PERU

PY050055 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 0022 GMT 5 Aug 80

[Text] La Paz, 4 Aug (TELAM)--Hernan Siles Zuazo, presidential candidate of the winning Democratic and Popular Unity (UDP), who was certain to become president on 6 August before the 17 July coup, is reportedly in Puno, Peru or in its vicinity.

This report was heard in the corridors of the government house and was confirmed--as a rumor--by a spokesman close to the presidency, who, however, asked not to be identified. According to the report, Hernan Siles Zuazo, who according to his own statement released a few days ago is not in asylum but leading the resistance and ready to head a government in clandestinity, is reportedly in this Peruvian city.

MINISTRY DISCLOSES COMMUNISTS PLANNED TO KILL SILES

PY010347 Paris AFP in Spanish 0044 GMT 31 Jul 80

[Text] La Paz, 31 Jul (AFP)--The press department of the Interior Ministry today issued a paid advertisement disclosing that Hernan Siles Suazo was going to be the first victim of extremism had the results of the 29 July elections been implemented and that the Bolivian Communist Party [PCB] had planned to install psychiatric clinics similar to those of the Soviet Union.

According to the paid advertisement, after being elected president, Siles Zuazo intended to hold a dinner for the members of the armed forces and division commanders to show his respect and friendship for the military men. The advertisement pointed out that a group of mercenaries armed with submachineguns was going to attack the dining hall at government house to perpetrate the first massacre. It went on to say that the extremists were going to accuse the extreme right of this crime in order to seize full power.

According to the official communique, Marcos Domic, a psychologist trained in Moscow, a high-ranking PCB leader and former national deputy, was going to be in charge of the installation of psychiatric clinics. The advertisement added that Domic would have been in charge of turning those who protested against the regime into mental cases by means of drugs prepared in the Soviet Union. This would show the communist world that there were no prisoners, only mental cases in Bolivia.

The Interior Ministry, headed by Col Luis Arce Gomez, reaffirmed that the leftist extremists had intended to confiscate workshops, houses and industries and that the country was going to be run by foreign elements disguised as experts, tourists and hitchhikers. It pointed out that all these people were ready to voice their protest against U.S. imperialism in order to place the country in the hands of Castro.

After insisting that there had been a monstrous electoral fraud, the advertisement emphasized that the new government has firmed up its position in the country and that it wants Bolivia to follow a course of progress like Chile, Argentina and Uruguay.

The advertisement concluded by saying that after the military uprising on 17 July, the peasants did not block the roads; the miners did not revolt, and there was no unrest in the cities. This occurred not because of the fear of the armed forces but because the people want to live in peace and develop within the framework of the so-called government of national reconstruction.

COB ANNOUNCES FORMATION OF 'POPULAR GOVERNMENT'

PY041347 Rio De Janeiro JORNAL DO BRASIL in Portuguese 3 Aug 80 p 12

[Text] La Paz--From its underground hiding place, the Bolivian Labor Federation [COB] has announced the formation of a "popular government" to organize the struggle against Gen Luis Garcia Meza's military regime until the democratic decision expressed in the annulled presidential elections of 29 June is implemented.

A COB document sent to the local news media provides a summary of the events that occurred in Bolivia during the last few months which finally led to the 17 July coup. The COB says that the "formation of the popular government has the purpose of guiding the struggle to overthrow Gen Luis Garcia Meza's de facto government and of claiming for itself the political representativity of the labor, peasant, student and popular movement, until the democratic decision of 29 June is made effective."

The COB "recommends that the popular government make an appeal to all the countries of the world and to the international community to recognize this government and to boycott the coupists who are desperately seeking recognition in their internal and external isolation." The COB also demands the release of its leader Juan Lechin "and of all political and labor prisoners."

CATHOLIC CHURCH REQUESTS RELEASE OF NUNS, PRIESTS

PY041911 Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 4 Aug 80

[Text] La Paz--The Bolivian Catholic Church has requested the government to free 11 nuns and priests who were detained several days ago.

Msgr Jorge Manrique, the La Paz archbishop, stated: We want to express our concern not only for our priests but also for the many other persons who have been arrested and who are unable to be visited by their loved ones.

The religious leader said that negotiations to free the nuns and priests have been useless. He also regretted (?the refusals) to comply with the church's requests and the arrests and intimidations against our church (?pastors).

RADIO FIDES CLOSED INDEFINITELY FOR OPPOSITION TO REGIME

PY050021 Paris AFP in Spanish 2318 GMT 4 Aug 80

[Text] La Paz, 4 Aug (AFP)--Radio Fides, a Jersuit radio station, has been closed indefinitely according to a resolution of the Bolivian telecommunications directorate released today.

The radio station was accused of broadcasting programs inspired by foreign interests and broadcasting aggressive and disrespectful opinions against the state high powers and other institutions as well as inciting the disruption of internal peace.

Radio Fides was taken over by paramilitary forces on 17 July, the day of the coup, and its technical installations were machinegunned. Handgrenades were also thrown inside the recording studio, causing irreparable damage.

Three Jesuit priests who were inside the radio station were arrested and continue to be under arrest. It is believed that its director, Eduardo Perez Iribarne, is under diplomatic protection.

Radio Fides was considered an important station because of the quality of its national and international press reports. Perez Iribarne is also the AFP correspondent in Bolivia.

RADIO STATIONS TO CONTINUE UNDER STATE CONTROL

PY042208 Paris AFP in Spanish 2001 GMT 4 Aug 80

[Text] La Paz, 4 Aug (AFP)--Fernando Palacios, minister secretary of press and information, said here today that 90 percent of Bolivian radio stations are functioning illegally and that they are now being evaluated to study their future status, but will continue under state control for the time being.

Radio stations have been authorized to resume their musical and commercial programs but continue under the obligation to join the network to broadcast the information controlled by the government.

During a press conference the minister said that some reporters have been arrested but that those who are not linked with extremists have been released and that those still under arrest are being evaluated to decide their future. He said that the interior minister will release in the next few hours the list of people under arrest in the country, most of them snipers and agitators in the rural areas and in the mines.

SUSPENSION OF CLASSES EXTENDED 15 DAYS

PY011157 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1657 GMT 31 Jul 80

[Text] La Paz, 31 Jul (AFP)--The military government today reported the threat of a "wave of blood and terror" and suspended for 15 more days educational activities in the country. The report, which was published today by the press, stated that ultraleftist groups "seek to unleash a wave of terror" during the upcoming national holidays, especially during the school parade. Bolivia celebrates its independence on 6 August, the date set for the inauguration of the constitutional president who was to succeed Lidia Gueiler--ousted by a military coup on 17 July.

The official communique stated that among the traditional festivities of that date there was to have been a school parade, whose suspension was officially announced because of the alleged extremist plan, and that the students were to have been the first victims.

The report added that educational activities at the primary and secondary levels will be resumed during the second half of August, but it did not mention the resumption of university activities, as all universities in the country remain closed. All school activities have been suspended since Gueiler's ouster.

SANTA CRUZ INDEPENDENCE DAY PARADE CANCELED

PY041216 Oruro Radio Batallon Topater in Spanish 1115 GMT 4 Aug 80

[Text] Santa Cruz--The highest political official of this capital has decided to suspend the civic parade planned for Wednesday, 6 August [words indistinct]. The measure was taken (?in accordance with) instructions given by the government, since the country is in a stage of complete reorganization.

GOVERNMENT CREATES COMPULSORY SERVICE SYSTEM

PY012131 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1715 GMT 1 Aug 80

[By Rene Villegas]

[Excerpts] La Paz, 1 Aug (LATIN)--The Bolivian Government today created the so-called patriotic service which will compel every citizen to carry out state administrative duties whenever required to do so. Sufficiently strengthened on the domestic front, the military government also ordered the freezing of prices of basic staples.

The patriotic service decree, which was published today by the press, was issued by the junta of commanders in chief which took over the government on 18 July under the leadership of Gen Luis Garcia Meza.

To some degree this measure has resurrected the similar "compulsory civil service" ordered by former President Gen Hugo Banzer Suarez's administration and canceled in 1978 by his successor, Gen Juan Pereda Asbun.

The government junta believes that its main purpose is to launch the national reconstruction and to encourage a new process on the basis of reorganized economic, social and political frameworks. The junta added that this process requires the "shared efforts" of all Bolivians who must give patriotic and civic service to the state.

The patriotic service applies to every citizen capable of fully exercising his civic rights from 21 years of age, if married, and from 18 years of age if single.

The decree warned that no citizen will be allowed to refuse to serve, being liable for punishment for "disobedience," and made it clear that every official, employee or worker, be he private or public, who may be called for duty, will be placed on "commission" status at his original place of work.

Last night the military government implemented other important measures aimed at stimulating the administrative tasks of the country, giving special attention to the economic sector which is currently experiencing a very severe crisis.

By means of an executive decree, the military government froze the price of staples and established an official system of maximum prices, warning that severe punishments will be applied for speculation, hiding of goods and hoarding. The finance minister, Gen Jose Sanchez Calderon, admitted the seriousness of the economic crisis to the local press but added that "it will not be impossible to overcome it."

During the swearing-in ceremony of various high-ranking officials of this ministry held last night, Sanchez Calderon said that "the economic policy of the process of reconstruction will seek to attain productive efficiency for the benefit of national integration."

The former president, Lidia Gueiler Tejada, is still at the Apostolic Nunciature of this capital and is reportedly planning to remain there until the end of August. This report was published today by the local press as part of the statement made by Interior Minister Luis Arce Gomez who said in Cochabamba, 430 km southeast of La Paz, that he had met with the former chief of state. The minister indicated that he had talked with Mrs Gueiler at her place of asylum and that she told him that she wanted to stay in the country "until after the end of August."

The Bolivian Foreign Ministry issued a passport to Mrs Gueiler on Tuesday and the spokesmen of this ministry explained that she is free to leave the country "whenever she feels like it."

PRESIDENT CONFIRMS SALE OF NATURAL GAS TO BRAZIL

FT020337 Paris AFP in Spanish 0049 GMT 2 Aug 80

[Text] La Paz, 1 Aug (AFP)--Bolivian President Gen Luis Garcia Meza stated today that Bolivia will sell natural gas to Brazil to earn the necessary resources for its economic takeoff.

The Bolivian president made this statement at a rally held in Santa Cruz, a city located 1,000 km east of La Paz. In his speech, General Garcia Meza harshly criticized the leftists who try to give away the replaceable and nonreplaceable Bolivian resources, in order to squander the funds obtained from the sales.

The president also termed Bolivia a crossroads because of its geographical location and added that for this reason the armed forces could not allow that the red rag with the hammer and the sickle be hoisted in the country.

Referring to the economic blockade which some industrialized countries want to impose on Bolivia, the president stated: We do not care if they want to take away what is given to us through an eyedropper to keep us in a colonial situation. The country will know how to defend its dignity above all things, he stated.

Observers have indicated that the sale of Bolivian gas to Brazil will require the construction of a gas pipeline between Santa Cruz and Corumba, which will cost $1 million and will take 4 years of work.

AMBASSADOR TO ARGENTINA OFFICIALLY CONFIRMED

PY042350 Paris AFP in Spanish 2315 GMT 4 Aug 80

[Text] La Paz, 4 Aug (AFP)--It was officially reported that Jorge Escobari Cusicanqui was approved today as Bolivian ambassador to Argentina. Escobari Cusicanqui was Bolivian foreign minister from November 1978 to August 1979 during the government of Gen David Padilla Arancibia and was then appointed ambassador to Argentina. He is the first ambassador confirmed by the current military junta headed by Gen Luis Garcia Meza.

U.S., ANDEAN PACT, OAS 'INTERVENTIONISM' CITED

PY020353 La Paz EL DIARIO in Spanish 30 Jul 80 p 2

[Editorial: "Circumstantial Tutors"]

[Text] Bolivia has suddenly acquired self-appointed tutors. Some of them have cropped up in countries of the Andean Pact, others in the OAS, and the most enthusiastic of all has been President Carter who has reverted to the "big stick" policy of the first Roosevelt. They have said about Carter that his "darkest defeat" in international politics has been the loss of Iran. We can say that the name of Bolivia can now be added to blacken his list of efforts in his international policy.

Speaking of the Andean Pact countries, the Ecuadorean president is now voicing his "sorrow" in formal speeches and is expressing his desire not to permit the change of government in Bolivia. This means that this president claims to have unusual and almost childish powers. A delegate of the same country who is visiting in Lima has indulged in the pleasure of getting tangled up with the terms "politics," which he applied to his disagreement with the Bolivian Government, and "economics" which in his confusion appears to be something completely different, almost an end in itself.

We proved some time ago that the Cartagena Treaty does not have single article which either directly or indirectly empowers the members of this system to decide whether one of the member countries should have a certain government or another. If a president or some of the members of the subregion believe otherwise, they are usurping functions and powers which no one has vested them with. They want to ape Carter's outbursts of interference in the politics of other nations.

As for the OAS, after the issuance of the resolution which "deplored," "requested" and "trusted" and constituted a violation of the policy of nonintervention, there has been some talk about the implementation of additional measures against Bolivia. The Nicaraguan delegate had been the one to ask for a meeting of the political council in order to make suggestions which no one knows about. The meeting had been suspended, undoubtedly a sign that it was irrelevant.

However, it is appropriate to point out the brand of arguments which the Nicaraguan delegate wielded: "...We have come," he said, "with the right which the arms in our hands give us, to demand that this body (of the OAS) put an end to these methods (the change of government in Bolivia) on the continent." As it is easy to see, the "right" which he claimed was extraordinarily revolutionary, not provided for by international law or the OAS Charter. Their claim is based on absolute ignorance of legal matters and on "the right which the arms in our hands give us."

With regard to the United States, one of Carter's favorite lines is that of human rights. An eloquent example of the implementation of such rights is Carter's decision to sell 35,000 tons of noncommercial tin reserves held by the General Services Administration. This prohuman rights operation could lead to a severe decline in Bolivia's tin production and a reduction of its inflow of hard currency. We must make it clear that the foremost human right is that which every person has to work and live. His maneuvering in U.S. international policy shows that Carter is trying to improve his blurred and constantly deteriorating political image, an issue which we have no wish to discuss because of the respect we owe to the U.S. people.

What we have said--liable to be further expanded by additional examples of gross interventionism in our domestic affairs--clearly shows that we have acquired some self-appointed tutors who, resorting to demagogery, abuse of authority, threats and the big stick, want to tell Bolivia what it can or cannot do, what it must think and what is forbidden to think about.

Regardless of which viewpoint one may want to apply, this is overt interventionism in domestic affairs. Each of the countries involved in the chess game of international politics has its own great problems and, looking at the mote in somebody else's eye, they forget the beam which they carry in their own.

MILITARY STRATEGY TO CONSOLIDATE POWER ANALYZED

PY021608 Buenos Aires CLARIN in Spanish 1 Aug 80 p 18

["What Is Happening in the Army?" by Adolfo Coronato]

[Text] The removal on Wednesday of the commander of the 7th Division, the largest military garrison in Bolivia with headquarters in Cochabamba, and the subsequent series of removals have the echoes of a political explosion, and once again quite a few questions are hovering around the Bolivian scenario regarding the future steps to be taken by Gen Luis Garcia Meza with the intention of homogenizing the military commands in line with the objectives of the military coup that took place on 17 July.

The removal of Col Mario Vargas Salinas, former labor minister during Hugo Banzer's government, appears to be the start of a cleanup within the military aimed at the definitive consolidation of the so-called "first stage" of the process that began with the overthrow of President Lidia Gueiler. Military sources confided to CLARIN in La Paz that Garcia Meza's "military march" will not hesitate to make "corrections" first within the military ranks to then undertake a thorough purge of the political and labor sectors, especially the powerful Mineworkers Federation of Bolivia [Federacion Sindical de Trabajadores Mineros de Bolivia--FSTMB] and the Bolivian Labor Federation (COB).

Only thus, the sources stressed, will he be able to consolidate the first steps of his government of "national reconstruction" and disarm the "time bomb" that, according to the official view, was threatening "the disappearance of the armed institution."

It so happens that for the higher-ranking military sectors in Bolivia, the "inevitability" of Garcia Meza's coup is justified by a gradual isolation of the armed forces due to the ever-changing process of institutionalization that three times running (1978, 1979 and 1980) gave the leftist coalition of Hernan Siles Zuazo an electoral victory. According to the sources, a lack of "elbow room" among the military launched the military coup of Alberto Natusch Busch on 1 November 1979 during the precarious congressional government of Walter Guevara Arze. It is precisely within that "cornering of the military" that Natusch brought forth the idea of an armed forces-COB-congressional cogovernment. But Natusch failed, according to the view of military analysts, because of the defection of Victor Paz Estenssoro, "who was more afraid of Natusch's plan than of Siles Zuazo's coalition."

Juan Lechin Oquendo, the COB leader, presumably gave Natusch sufficient time to consolidate jis plan, although 4 days after the coup the COB lost its control over the grassroots of the mining sector which unleashed a 15-day strike until the fall of the new "strongman." It is the opinion of quite a few high-ranking military officers that Natusch's fall was due to "his natural weakness of not having acted with force."

Everything said and done, it was Natusch who named Garcia Meza as army commander, and quite a few observers attribute to the current chief of the Bolivian Government responsibility for the repression unleashed against the civilian resistance which Natusch faced.

Nevertheless, within the contradictory and fluid framework of recent political life, military sources reveal a curious episode: In trying to destroy the military leadership the interim government of Lidia Gueiler caused the military commanders to talk to Siles Zuazo. The commanders presumably proposed a cogovernment to Siles, but without the COB, only with his Democratic and Popular Unity [UDP] leftist coalition, although there was one condition: that he take measures to create a government framework within the so-called "revolutionary nationalism."

It was said at that time that "Natuschism" had presumably achieved a homogeneous atmosphere within the military, that the current interior minister, Col Luis Arce Gomez, was presumably the military delegate in that cogovernment, and that the intermediary at those negotiations was none other than Gen Alfredo Ovando Candia (ret). And this is not all: A brief dialogue, which also has the imprint of a legend, would be the cause of a new military events:

Siles Zuazo: "I wish to achieve the presidency through the door."

Ovando Candia: "But you will achieve it through the door. It is Mrs Lidia Gueiler who has achieved it through the window."

On offering Siles Zuazo a cogovernment for two consecutive times, Natusch's project became weakened, including the homogeneity he had achieved.

For many people, Siles Zuazo lost the opportunity to cogovern because he was very sure that he would win again if another election was called. And that was what happened, but the military's position had already changed.

Today, the framework of political-military fluidity has not changed with the fait accompli of the new regime headed by Garcia Meza. The fact is that the new authorities cannot "start from nothing" without disregarding the military situation immediately prior to the 17 July revolt. Maybe this is why the Bolivian military analysts dare to postulate, within the old unstable framework of the situation, three possible scenarios within the framework of the current situation:

1. At least 50 percent of the armed forces firmly and unconditionally support Garcia Meza and they adhere to the objectives of his process. In the other half there are high-ranking officers--such as the now removed Mario Vargas Salinas, former commander of the 7th Division of Cochabamba--who accept the reality of the coup d'etat in order to maintain the unity of the armed forces. In this same half a heterogeneousness can be observed that is determined by the leadership of officers of prestige who have been shunted to far-off garrisons or to "desks,"--in other words, without garrison command. The sources indicate that the so-called group of "institutionalists" are members of this group, among them [Cols] Gary Prado and [Paul] Lopez Leyton.

It is the analysts' opinion that it is within this group that there is the risk of an uprising or rebellion that could spark an abrupt modification of the current military ranking.

2. If the so-called military "first stage" is not rapidly consolidated in order to then go in to the second stage (political-military), there will be the risk of "a coup within a coup," according to the military sources. The objective of such an event, the sources maintain, would be to provoke a "preventive coup," aimed at avoiding a civilian-military confrontation. This would offer an alternative to a "premature wearing down" of the military which is in power; it would cause changes in Garcia Meza's current cabinet; and it would announce a return to constitutionality within a prudent period of 1 or 2 years, after having cleansed the Bolivian political sector of the leftist parties and the current leadership of the labor movement. It would also modify "the image as seen from abroad," because, according to the opinion of these military sources, the lack of alternatives would permit numerous countries to accept this outlet--basically the Washington government.

3. The current military structure could gradually become stronger, more united, with the help of an eventual action by the ultraleft, which also include Siles' forces who, without a legal alternative to get to power--according to the sources--would go into blatant subversive action. This situation, considering its circumstantial variations (military replacements or reshuffles in Garcia Meza's cabinet) may lead the armed forces to try a "sine die" government.

Putting aside these speculations given as the viewpoints prevailing among the Bolivian military, the recent and changing reality of this country--three elections, two interim governments, a military coup--seem to provide a golden rule: It is impossible for a popular government to exist without the armed forces, but it is not impossible to have a military government without popular support.

SARAIVA GUERREIRO SPEAKS AT BANQUET HONORING CARRINGTON

PY041732 Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 1 Aug 80 p 5

[Text of speech delivered at a 31 July banquet held at Itamaraty in honor of British Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs Lord Carrington by Brazilian Foreign Minister Ramiro Saraiva Guerreiro]

[Text] Your excellency: It is with great pleasure that I, representing the Brazilian Government, welcome you and your distinguished entourage in this, the first visit that a chief of British diplomacy has made to my country.

Throughout the years, bilateral trade between the UK and Brazil has extended to the most varied of fields, and it has always left highly positive results. Whether in the economic, financial, trade, cultural, scientific or technological sectors, our bilateral cooperation has always been highly positive and fruitful.

Brazilian-British economic and trade relations have been particularly fruitful. Among members of the EEC--which is Brazil's most important commercial partner--the UK holds an important place, since last year Brazilian-British trade accounted for 15 percent of the Brazilian trade with the EEC.

In the investment sector, private initiative has taken advantage in a creative manner of the opportunities given to expand bilateral economic relations. The renewed interest of British businessmen in Brazil's economy is evident by the members of Your Excellency's entourage--and what is more, it is confirmed by figures. From 1976 to 1979, British investments in Brazil increased by an average of 30 percent. Today the UK is, therefore, one of the five most important investors in our country.

In addition to these dynamic elements in our bilateral relations, London is an important international financial center which Brazil has extensively used.

Moreover, this cooperation pattern could only be based on a proper political understanding, and this is evident in the visits exchanged by the chiefs of state of our two countries. Because of its scope and flexibility, I would like to note the 1975 memorandum of understanding which encompasses both political and economic matters.

Brazil and the UK maintain a frank, open and sincere dialogue. This leads to the reaffirmation of those points of view that we share and enables a calm and positive discussion of those issues on which we have different opinions.

This is why I believe that our discussion on so many issues is of particular importance.

Your Excellency, we are deeply concerned over the many existing international crises. Dialogue, calm and cooperation are the only tools that can help us in these unfavorable times. Brazil appreciates the political maturity, negotiating ability and constructive intentions that characterize the diplomatic actions of West European countries, particularly the UK. This attitude has many times been the basis for a significant rapprochement between Brazilian and European positions. We believe in detente as a means to achieve a higher degree of international coexistence. We believe that a balance between the defense of common overall interests and the protection of genuine national or regional interests should always be sought.

So that these may be achieved, the tools to overcome problems of general concern should be opened to wide participation and representation of the international community. Our participation in history is becoming more clear day by day. Peace safeguards the world and it cannot, therefore, be insured by a single country or a group of countries in an isolated manner. We must admit that interdependence is a two-way path.

Despite the present difficulties, we are optimistic about the future. We are equally confident on the role that Western Europe will have in the next decade. We believe that the consolidation of the European Community, not only by overcoming its present economic problems, but by--what is more important--affirming its presence on the international political scene, is a highly positive development. Europe plays a relevant role in the global equilibrium, and it is fully aware of this and of its implications.

Within this context we must note the need for a revision of West European relations with developing countries in general and with Latin America in particular. The old type of relations based on an anachronistic international division of work system tody lacks political relevance and is no longer suitable.

Participation, cooperation, constructive dialogue, mutual respect and adherence to the basic principles of international coexistence--such as the sovereign equality of all nations, nonintervention and self-determination--must be the basic elements present in any statement which seeks to describe present political problems.

Brazil, Your Excellency, is willing to tread the path that leads to development, justice and understanding between nations.

In addition to the present political difficulties and structure problems, we must also overcome the serious economic imbalance that divides the world, since it is a constant threat to peace and to international security because of the tensions it generates among nations. To end this economic imbalance and to achieve development--which is such an important objective because through it we will also achieve peace--we must use all our tools of negotiation to achieve cooperation and mutual respect and to uphold the international principles of behavior that are generally accepted.

The community of nations is about to study in broad and systematic meetings the present international economic situation, which is the main issue in North-South relations. This is an issue that must be dealt with great calm and endeavor since its success may lead to peace and prosperity while its failure means the continuation of the present situation, and this would lead to serious paths filled with misunderstandings, tensions and misery.

Consequently, we must make every effort to make prevail the rational perspective and mutual advantages of these negotiations.

Based on our irrevocable needs, we will calmly but firmly defend those norms and practices that will favor development, a more just distribution of wealth among nations and the free access to scientific and technological knowledge, because we are certain that both industrialized and developing nations are interested in them.

Because of the imperious demands of our own economic development, and because of the important role of trade within it, we grant particular importance to the revision of protectionist policies, which are so harmful to our exports and consequently to our import capacity. Protectionist practices in the short run seem to be great remedies because they seem to favor those industrial countries that adopt them. But in the long run their secondary effects are harmful to all, since protectionist policies, by distorting international business flow, also affect the normal economic development process.

To carry out these negotiations with a positive outlook is, Your Excellency, the best way to achieve cooperation and to build a better future for all. It is in this way that the Western world will recover the trust of the Third World, something which is indispensable for global equilibrium; it this way that we will build an era of true security, since it will be based on a new international order and on the principles of justice and equality.

Your excellency is an able negotiator who has obtained international recognition for successful achievements at both the regional and international level. I believe this is the proper time to address you in these terms, Your Excellency, because in addition to being an interlocuter who is particularly sensitive to unjust situations, to poverty and to the escalation of tensions in several parts of the world, you are an able negotiator who does not hesitate to propose and channel imaginative solutions, even for the most delicate of issues.

I am certain, Your Excellency, that in this tour through Latin American countries you will have a chance to hear statements imilar to those I have expressed to you today.

In this part of the world we are confronting political, economic and social problems daily. We are living in times of multiple and varied transformations that are filled with difficult moments, which we have learned to overcome. We are optimistic about the future and we hope that we will be able to rely on the permanent cooperation of our friends on the basis of mutual respect and advantage.

Carrington Speech

PY041734 Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PUALO in Portuguese 1 Aug 80 p 5

[Text of speech delivered by British Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs Lord Carrington at Itamaraty during a 31 July banquet offered in his honor by Brazilian Foreign Minister Ramiro Saraiva Guerreiro]

[Text] Few visitors can say that they know Brazil, such a vast and varied country, well. But I have had the privilege of coming here on several occasion, for various reasons, and can say that Brazil is not a complete stranger to me. I was really surprised when I assumed my present post in May 1979 to find that, despite the fact that our two countries had established a strong relationship hundreds of years ago and that our queen and the Brazilian president had exchanged visits during the past 12 years, no British foreign minister had ever visited Brazil officially.

I decided to make up for this omission, and have the pleasure of doing so now.

It is impossible to visit Brazil and not admire it. It is a progressive country, a rising country which occupies an increasingly important place in the world. This city, which is an example of contemporary architecture in the heart of the continent, represents the determination which drove Brazil to become one of the fastest developing countries in the modern world.

During my visit to Pernambuco State yesterday, I had the opportunity of appraising part of the program aimed at the development of the state's agricultural potential and, above all, to appreciate the success of the imaginative efforts--which are characteristic--to solve problems. Tomorrow I will see an important aspect of the industrial development of Acominas [Aco Minas Gerais S.A.--Minas Gerais Steel Company] where British firms are working jointly with Brazilian firms in the construction of a steel mill.

The chairman of one of these firms--Sir John Buckley of Davy McKee international--is with us today.

Until 200 years ago, British relations with Brazil were based, above all, on trade commitments with and through Portugal.

The activities of some of our boldest sailors of those times have probably been forgotten.

Our sailors played a more glorious role in the 19th Century. It was the British Royal Navy which saved the Portuguese royal family from the Napoleonic domain and escorted it to Rio de Janeiro, helping it start a process which later led to Brazilian independence. It was Brazil that gave Lord Cochrane, one of our most brilliant seamen, the opportunity to command a fleet.

British bankers and engineers were in the frontline when Brazil decided on the great adventure of conquering its interior.

I believe that these relations were weakened due to the shortage of British resources as a consequence of the two world wars. It was probably not until the historic visit of her majesty the queen in 1968, followed by President Geisel's visit to Great Britain in 1976, that our relations became as frequent and as intimate as the international importance of Brazil and Great Britain would make natural and desirable.

Great Britain maintains political and commercial relations with all the world; but we are, above all, a highly industrialized European power, with firm ties in the relations with our European and American partners, and our prosperity deeply depends on the situation of the world economy, since we live very close to the dangerous line of East-West relations, which divides Germany.

Defense and security are the main priorities of a nation. To us, the threat to our security is something quite clear. Therefore, we European countries decided to form an alliance with the United States, adopting a defensive position that has efficiently preserved the peace in a continent which has been ravaged by several centuries of violent conflict. This alliance is formed by free nations; therefore, they are sometimes in disagreement. Nevertheless, the basic Western unity, as well as our determination to maintain our defense, remain intact.

East-West relations, naturally, are of great concern within European and world relations. This is something unavoidable due to our geography. On the other hand, for the developing countries of the world, it becomes less important in comparison with the enormous social, political and economic problems which the Third World faces, which are a consequence of the fast technological and industrial changes, the progressive population growth and the consequences of the energy crisis.

These problems affect the vital interests of all of us, both the industrialized world and the developing world. We in Europe depend on the petroleum-producing countries for raw materials and for markets. The petroleum-producing countries depend on us for markets and manufactured articles.

The developing countries depend on petroleum-producing countries and on industrialized countries for markets, manufactured articles, petroleum and technical cooperation. And this is what "interdependence" means. We are facing a common challenge. It must be assured that the world economic system works efficiently and suits the needs of all of us. This will not be easy. We will all have to combine tolerance and understanding of the interests of the other countries with the natural determination to achieve our own vital interests. It is with this spirit of cooperation that the British Government will lead the negotiations to be carried out during a special assembly of the United Nations at the end of August.

I have mentioned the energy problem more than once. This was the main subject discussed during the economic summit in Vienna last month. This is a subject which must also prevail in the Brazilian Government's policy. This is a common problem for all of us.

Superficially, our situation and the Brazilian situation seem quite different. We are almost self-sufficient with our petroleum production in the North Sea. Brazilian production does not meet its basic needs, thereby greatly increasing the amount of money spent for petroleum. Therefore, Brazil needs to develop other energy sources, such as coal, nuclear energy and biomass. We will eventually have to do the same, when our production level becomes lower than our demand. Our production source is not inexhaustible. Our prosperity, as well as Brazil's, depends on the restoration of the world economy, whose equilibrium was catastrophically affected by the increase of petroleum prices during the past decade.

I have described to a certain extent how Great Britain views the world. Of course it is equally important for us partners in the EEC to learn about the Brazilian point of view. My discussions with you, Your Excellency, this morning strengthened my conviction that we have a lot to say to each other. I do not believe that the Common Market's relations with Brazil and Latin America in general are as well developed as they should be. We should build a bridge between the two continents. I am glad to learn that the process is starting and that the EEC and Brazil this year are negotiating a new cooperation agreement plan. I am aware that certain disagreements between us exist, for example in the commercial sector. But I am sure that our common interests are much greater than our disagreements.

The well-known British historian, Hugh Thomas, who kindly accompanied me on this trip, formerly worked in Spain and Cuba and recently published a book under the title "An Unfinished History of the World." [given in English] I am sure that the world will be gradually dominated by economic and social problems, problems on a scale which human beings have not yet faced, in fact, of a proportion difficult to determine.

Brazil is already facing the problems of this unfinished history of the world.

There is little doubt that Brazil will play an immensely important role in that unfinished history.

Excellency, one of your predecessors during his tenure as foreign minister in a speech made 3 years ago protested that Brazil still found difficulty in voicing its opinion regarding political and economic issues that were of basic importance to its future. I do not believe that such a thing happens now or will happen in the future. Your success and failures, the manner in which this vast country is governed, your growing population and economy and the political and social structures established in this country will influence other countries. In any case, Your Excellency may rest assured that someone will listen to Brazil, and that someone is my country.

On our part, I hope that Great Britain and the EEC may be able to strengthen relations with Brazil and that based on friendship and as members of the international community, we will be able to maintain strong relations. Great Britain is aware of its affinity with Brazil, starting with the railway, naval traditions, strong intellectual ties--even a common obsession with football. A group of important visitors that is accompanying me today have come to pursue trade relations as I have come here to pursue our political relations. We should never neglect these relations. By the warm reception and generous hospitality we have received, I am under the impression that Brazil and Great Britain are equally enthusiastic about making these relations continually stronger.

O ESTADO View of Visit

PY042226 Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 2 Aug 80 p 5

[Excerpt] As the official part of Lord Carrington's visit to Brazil ended with his departure to Minas Gerais, a preliminary assessment thereof indicates that the two countries, despite their general agreement on topics of international relations, disagree as to the line of policy to be followed regarding Afghanistan, Central America and the Middle East.

On the question of Afghanistan, Lord Carrington spoke in favor of a strong attitude against the Soviet Union to force the withdrawal of Soviet troops. Brazil is for that withdrawal but does not agree to taking a strong stand to force the Soviet Union to do so. Invoking the principle of nonintervention, the Figueiredo government formally condemned the invasion of Afghanistan through a statement by Itamaraty spokesman Bernardo Pericas and by voting for a resolution at the United Nations. Brazil, however, refused in practice to adhere to measures intended "to punish" the Soviet Union through the grain boycott and the nonattendance at the Olympic games.

Regarding Central America, the British foreign and commonwealth affairs secretary expressed the hope that an effective stand by a country with Brazil's importance in the continent--at the OAS for instance--could influence the outcome of the political process in that region. Since Brazil takes moderate attitudes in questions of international politics, Great Britain believes that Brazil's participation can help to contain excesses, but Brazil refuses to play such a role.

In the first place, the Figueiredo government argues that Central America and the Caribbean are geographically distant areas not subject to Brazil's direct influence. In the second place, it argues that traditionally two large countries--Mexico and Venezuela--have well-defined interests in those areas. Brazil does not want to take any action which could be interpreted as interference in the internal affairs of other countries. In the case of Nicaragua, for instance, Brazil had decided to wait for the complete political erosion of Anastasio Somoza; and it does not intend to act differently in the case of El Salvador or in that of any other country in that area.

There was a greater similarity of positions between the foreign minister of the two countries on the Middle East question, at least regarding the need for making a common effort to prevent negotiations in that conflictive area from coming to a standstill during the U.S. pre-election period.

In the economic and financial area, Lord Carrington and the businessmen who accompany him reaffirmed their confidence in Brazil despite the existing problems. They reiterated that Brazil's potential was the best collateral for investments in this country.

According to observers, the greatest disagreement arose when Lord Carrington showed some "ineptitude" by saying that his predecessors have not visited Brazil in the last 30 years, both because of a lack of time and transport difficulties. Nobody at Itamaraty or Planalto Palace was happy with Lord Carrington's remark, which was branded as "plain lack of courtesy."

NEWSPAPER STANDS BOMBED IN RIO DE JANEIRO

FY050210 Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 3 Aug 80 p 19

[Excerpt] Two newspaper stands--one located downtown, the other in Laranjeiras--were partially destroyed by criminal bomb attacks perpetrated early yesterday morning. These attacks bring to three--a newstand located in Madureira suffered a similar attack last month--the number of newspaper stands attacked by an unidentified group that seeks to prevent the sale of leftist newspapers.

After distributing pamphlets threatening those who might sell publications carrying "leftist ideology," they attacked several newspaper stands, having destroyed padlocks with glue and lock cutters. The union of newspaper dealers has reported that of the 5,000 stands existing in the state, 2,000 have already received threats and more than 100 have already received threats and more than 100 have already been attacked.

Newsmen Demand Investigation

PY050211 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1628 GMT 4 Aug 80

[Excerpt] Brasilia, 4 Aug (LATIN)--Brazilian journalists today expressed their concern over the wave of attacks against stands in which antigovernment publications are sold. In a note released at the end of a congress of journalists held in Brasilia, they demanded an investigation into the attacks perpetrated against dozens of newspaper stands in several Brazilian cities.

Socialist Office Burned

PY041938 Porto Alegre Radio Gaucha in Portuguese 1545 GMT 4 Aug 80

[Text] The regional committee of the Socialist Agreement [Convergencia Socialista] today reported a criminal attack against its office in the municipality of Santo Adre in Sao Paulo State. Unknown people invaded and burned the office. According to the report, the attack against the Socialist Agreement is one of a number of terrorist attacks perpetrated by minority groups unhappy with the limited democratic gains achieved by the workers through strikes during the past 2 years.

The Socialist Agreement calls on all democratic organizations that struggle for democracy not to be afraid of the escalation of violence unleashed by ultrarightwing groups, and demands that the government punish those reponsible for such actions.

On 11 August, several democratic organizations and all the newspapers will hold a rally at the legislative assembly at 2000 to repudiate the ultrarightwing attacks.

Deputy Blames Government

PY050135 Brasilia Domestic Service in Portuguese 2200 GMT 4 Aug 80

[Text] Charging the federal government with having acted laxly in the face of the various terrorist attacks attributed to ultrarightwing paramilitary groups, Federal Deputy Waldir Walter has stated that the Brazilian people will not be cowed as a result of these attacks and will continue to carry on the struggle to democratize the country until the fulfillment of the major proposal upheld by the Brazilian Democratic Mobilization Party [PMDB]--that is, the convocation of a national constituent assembly.

Walter said that with these attacks, the country's diehard reactionary forces--acting underground--are regressing and showing their displeasure and dissatisfaction over the advancement of the nation's democratic forces.

After referring to the times in which the government itself promoted repression, especially against press organizations, Walter stated that despite society's progress they [not further clarified, presumably the government] are still doing the same thing today, although from underground, citing as an example the burning of newspaper stands.

In the face of what has been happening, Walter said, the nation must act with intelligence, greatness and equilibrium to overcome this stage and overcome these trenches dug by the country's reactionary forces.

Walter said that unfortunately nothing can be expected from the government regarding the clarification of the terrorist attacks as it shares the ideology of the criminals involved. He made it clear that society cannot expect a rightwing government to investigate into crimes perpetrated by rightwingers.

JAPAN REQUESTS SUPPORT FOR SECURITY COUNCIL CANDIDACY

PY021525 Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 2 Aug 80

[Text] Japan has requested that Chile support its candidacy for the UN Security Council. The issue will be voted on in the UN General Assembly to be held in September. Japanese Ambassador Genichi Akatami made this request during a meeting with the Foreign Ministry's foreign policy director, Javier Illanes, who said Chile will give full support to Japan's candidacy.

During the meeting they also discussed issues pertaining to the next meeting of the Chilean-Japanese business commission which will be held in Santiago sponsored by the SOFOFA (Industrial Development Association). The meeting will also be attended by the president of the Mitsubishi Company.

URUGUAY'S QUEIROLO URGES ANTI-MARXISM IN SOUTH AMERICA

PY010137 Paris AFP in Spanish 2318 GMT 31 Jul 80

[Text] Santiago, Chile 31 Jul (AFP)--The Uruguayan Army commander in chief, Lt Gen Luis Vicente Queirolo, today stated in this capital that it is necessary to create an anti-Marxist philosophy in South America.

The army commander in chief and member of the Uruguayan Government junta said that "if someone wants to call this a bloc, fine, but we have to create a national philosophy and doctrine to be able to face Marxist penetration."

General Queirolo today met with Chilean President Augusto Pinochet, ending his 4-day official visit to Santiago.

He added: "I do not know whether blocs are necessary or not, but I do feel that in this world of ours we must create an ideology and a philosophy."

The general held a press conference during which he emphasized the points of agreement between the Uruguayan and Chilean military governments and admitted that this subject had been discussed during his meeting with President Pinochet. In this regard, he mentioned "the similar concerns which are felt by the two regimes and the responsibilities inherent to the leadership of our peoples, issues on which there is absolute agreement."

Queirolo refused to comment on the military government installed in Bolivia 2 weeks ago and pointed out that each nation is free, independent and sovereign to look for its own solutions. Speaking about Jimmy Carter's policy on human rights, Queirolo stated that the United States is not the only country concerned about human rights.

"We will not surrender to anyone the duty to protect the human rights of our citizens." Queirolo concluded.

BELGIAN PRIEST ASKS PROTECTION AFTER ABDUCTION

PY041932 Paris AFP in Spanish 1443 GMT 2 Aug 80

[Text] Santiago, 2 Aug (AFP)--It was learned here today that Belgian priest Guy Flamey van Puymbroeck, priest of a parish on the outskirts of Santiago, has asked Chilean justice authorities for protection after being abducted by a group of unknown people last Friday.

The priest, who was going to visit the Chilean pottery artist Agustin Davila, was detained by a group of people for an hour and interrogated on the activities of the artist.

MINISTERS TO RESIGN SO ROLDOS CAN CHOOSE NEW CABINET

PA041559 Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 1230 GMT 4 Aug 80

[Text] The 12 ministers who have accompanied the president throughout his term will resign so he can freely choose another cabinet for the second year of his administration. Government sources reported that the cabinet will be shuffled this week when the administration announces that it has accepted the resignations or confirmed the ministers in office.

It was also noted that the resignations have not been filed en masse as was to be expected. Some members have resigned individually for personal reasons. This is the case of Jose Corsino Cardenas, natural resources and energy minister, who resigned last week together with the general under secretary.

Government Minister Carlos Feraud Blum also resigned several weeks ago when certain differences arose with the general police intendant in Guayas, who did not accept the ministry guidelines on the reopening of the Guayaquil theaters closed by the intendant. The health minister's and under secretary's resignations were also announced recently. The under secretary said he resigned so the president could freely choose his aides and other prestigious citizens could have a chance to serve the country.

Eliecer Perez Jurado, public works under secretary, also resigned to take up another high government post. The resignations of the agriculture and livestock minister, the minister of industries, commerce and integration and the finance minister will be announced this week.

According to the new economic guidelines, the shuffle to be announced will include some confirmations and the acceptance of some resignations. Only the government minister who was previously the labor minister; Education Minister Galo Garcia; Francisco Saa Chacon, public works and communications minister; the secretary general of the administration and the comptroller general [inspector nacional] have remained in the cabinet since President Roldos took office. The most recently appointed minister by this administration is Foreign Minister Alfonso Barrera Valverde, who returned home on Saturday.

Meanwhile, the president and the presidency's administrative team have finished analyzing their work throughout the country, which the president personally oversaw in June, and, based on that and on the reports filed by each ministry, a yearly report that the chief of state has to give to the National Chamber of Representatives pursuant to the constitution is being prepared. The report will be read by Dr Roldos on Sunday evening following the Chamber session to choose the new president and vice president, who will replace Bucaram and Colonel Armijos, respectively.

There is a local tradition of cabinet reshuffles around Christmastime or as the chamber sessions begin but I must say that if there are any ministry changes this time, they will come as a result of the new economic and social policy being implemented by the executive branch, Carlos Cortes, national secretary of public information, said during the "1 Hour" program on Tele-Amazonas Channel 4 last night.

FORMER FOREIGN MINISTER REVIEWS REGIONAL POLITICAL ISSUES

PA040405 Panama City MATUTINO in Spanish 2 Aug 80 p 6A

[Article by former Panamanian Foreign Minister Juan Antonio Tack: "The Contrast Between Bolivia and Peru and the Future of the 'Democratic Indian Summer' in Latin America"--in "International Scheme" column]

[Text] The interpretation of international events is no simple matter, as alleged experts seem to suggest in their writings. On the day before the recent tremendous armed clash between the army and leftist forces in El Salvador, the Miami HERALD published an extensive article by its "special" correspondent, Shirley Christian, which reported that the Salvadoran leftwing had been liquidated, seemingly by a single stroke. With few exceptions, most interpretations are mechanical, superficial, capricious and slanted. This happens because the intent is to forget--or ignore--the history, background and reality of events.

Thus, upon assuming the U.S. presidency, Mr Carter announced the new moral principles of his foreign policy. His Latin American audience, consisting of firm believers in "human rights" and "representative democracy," immediately took for granted that all of Latin America, without exception, would embrace the new political religion. What group would dare challenge the dictates of a U.S. president? All the verbiage about the wonderful rebirth of representative democracy in a few countries on our subcontinent then ensued. If need be, the Agency for International Development, the Inter-American Development Bank, the World Bank and so forth, would be available to chart courses. The famous OAS began to peek out of the windows of its historic building in Washington, creating the Inter-American Human Rights Court and sending its Inter-American Human Rights Commission everywhere to "determine" who was torturing, jailing, killing or making people disappear.

However, nothing in this revival of "principles" has changed Latin America's painful situation. In Peru, the generals, "former revolutionaries" who could no longer cope with the pressures of a raging social and economic crisis, "democratically" transferred power to a civilian government so the civilians would take the blame for the generals. But for how long, pray tell?

Concurrently, the powerful Prussian-style militarism of the Southern Cone has prevented one of its key pieces from allowing itself to be carried away by the "democratic Indian summer." No one has been able yet to understand the reason for the "surprise" expressed by a majority of Latin American sectors over the military takeover in Bolivia. No other coup has ever been so widely announced beforehand. On July 3, Gen Luis Garcia Meza, commander in chief of the Bolivian Army, announced the coup during a news conference he granted to the Brazilian newspaper O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO (it is just a strange coincidence that this was in Brazil). He did exactly what he had announced. This interview was monitored by the U.S. specialized monitoring service.

The OAS council met to express its "dismay" over the coup in Bolivia. Several heads of state condemned it, but Gen Garcia Meza is still in power.

Therefore, the problem is not one of principles but of realities. Included among the list of Latin American realities is the fundamental cause of instability: the survival of archaic political, economic, social and cultural structures which the ruling groups insist on preserving at all costs. How long will the "democratic Indian summer" be allowed to exist?

COSTA RICA

COLONEL SAYS CUBANS INVOLVED IN NICARAGUAN ARMS TRAFFIC

PA011807 San Jose LA NACION in Spanish 22 Jul 80 p 10A

[Excerpts] During the Sandinist War, both Cuban and Panamanian instructors demonstrated the handling of 85 and 120 mm mortars before President Rodrigo Carazo Odio himself at Santa Rosa Ranch.

Col Guillermo Marti, former chief of the Criminal Investigations Directorate (DIC), made this charge at the Judicial Investigation Organization (OIJ).

In his statement, submitted yesterday to the legislative commission investigating the arms traffic, Colonel Marti says that during the last days of the Sandinist war, President Carazo visited Santa Rosa ranch to watch some civil guard demonstrations and that neither private citizens nor newsmen were allowed on that occasion.

According to him, the president examined the war materiel stored in the ranch, "mostly under trees in order to camouflage it."

He also says that "four-barrelled" machineguns were used on that occasion so the president and his party "could see the great fire power of that equipment."

The civil guard, he says, conducted various maneuvers and surprised everybody "with its thorough preparation."

Later, 82-and 120 mm mortars were fired at a previously chosen objective from a hill where there were Panamanian and Cuban instructors, he explains.

Former Public Security Minister Juan Jose Echeverria, nonetheless, has told this paper that no Cuban instructors ever visited Santa Rosa Ranch, but admitted that several Panamanian military officers did arrive there to instruct civil guardsmen.

In his declaration, Marti adds that then Chief Security officer Azofeifa told him in early June 1979 that Venezuela and Panama would lend Costa Rica some weapons to defend its sovereignty and that some of these weapons would be passed on to the Sandinist forces.

In his declaration for the OIJ, Marti also says that when the planes carrying the weapons began to arrive in the country--since he admits that several flights were made--Willie Azofeifa asked him not to make any inventory or keep any record "of what was coming in."

According to him, part of the weapons were taken to El Pelon ranch in Guanacaste. Later, other planes bringing in similar cargo landed in Llano Grande airport in Liberia, Costa Rica.

"I noticed that several men had arrived on one of those flights," he says, "and from their accent I could tell they were Cuban, something which displeased me very much. I asked the pilot and he confirmed that they were from Cuba."

He even charges that then chief officer Azofeifa traveled to Cuba on "one or more occasions" and flew back in planes loaded with weapons.

He also recalls that part of the weapons and ammunitions brought in by the planes "were left for the government" and that some "250,000 pounds of weapons" were left in the hands of the local authorities.

In view of Marti's declarations, former Minister Echeverria has said that when the planes were unloaded--"and all of them flew in from Panama"--the inventories of the weapons and ammunition were made in El Pelon and Santa Rosa ranches.

According to him, it is impossible to determine how many pounds of weapons arrived in our territory during the conflict with Nicaragua.

"I do not know what planes Marti is referring to when he says they flew in from Cuba," Echeverria has declared.

Yesterday Colonel Marti expanded his declarations before the OIJ and recalled that two Cubans, whom Willie Azofeifa later introduced to him in Liberia, arrived in one of the flights from Cuba. According to him, those were the most important persons who had arrived from Cuba. Later, when he traveled to Managua as a military attache, he had the chance to talk to the two Cubans.

He identified them as Cuban Ambassador to Nicaragua Julian Lopez and Fernando Coma, an embassy attache at the time.

Marti added: "Some time ago, before Minister Echeverria resigned, I visited the Public Security Ministry and in the reception room happened upon stumbled into Fernando Coma, who greeted me and told me that he had been appointed vice consul in Costa Rica."

Echeverria, nonetheless, claims he met Julian Lopez as Cuban Ambassador to Nicaragua and that he does not remember if he knows Fernando Coma.

NICARAGUAN AMBASSADOR CALLS RELATIONS 'CORDIAL'

PA310313 San Jose Radio Noticias del Continente in Spanish 0100 GMT 31 Jul 80

[Text] Relations between Costa Rica and Nicaragua are more cordial than ever, noted Nicaraguan Ambassador to Costa Rica Javier Chamorro Mora, who said that this is evident in the improved trade, cultural and political relations, as well as in other aspects.

He added that Manuel Cardenal had arrived at the country 2 days ago to assume the post of commercial attache. He will establish a trade office in San Jose to promote and expand trade and commercial relations between Costa Rica and Nicaragua. Ambassador Chamorro also said the new embassy official will not only promote Nicaraguan tourism but will also operate a purchasing office for items which the Nicaraguan Government considers essential to the country.

He said that within the political field, close ties have been maintained with the president of the republic and other government officials and that several members of the Nicaraguan junta will visit Costa Rica on 11 August.

COMMENTARY SAYS ESTRANGEMENT OF NICARAGUA WRONG POLICY

PA050408 San Jose Reloj in Spanish 1730 GMT 4 Aug 80

[station commentary]

[Text] We could solve the Central American problem with a clear stand by the United States and the countries that love democracy. The estrangement of the United States and the democratic countries from Nicaragua is evident. The same mistake made with Cuba is being made now. Nicaragua could easily turn Marxist if the Sandinist Government continues to be the object of attacks and if the isolation against that government continues.

The constant attacks promoted by the extreme right in Costa Rica is the most dangerous symptom that we are observing in the radicalization of the Central American problem. The systematic attacks that stem from the U.S. Republican Party is the worst thing that can happen. Nicaragua needs the presence of the United States, Costa Rica, Venezuela, Mexico and the other democratic countries. Nicaragua needs aid for private enterprise. It needs sufficient contributions which nobody is offering.

We are very concerned about the Central American problem because there is no decision or definition in it. Somoza's friends, who are now appearing to be many, condemn the Sandinist regime without realizing that Nicaragua does not need criticism, but aid. The democratic groups that are internally fighting for elections in Nicaragua, those which have to defend freedom from totalitarianism, those groups which are also Sandinist, need help. The radicalization of the revolution should not be encouraged or promoted. On the contrary, the revolution must be defended and led to the road of democracy, liberty and peaceful coexistence among all nations. The campaign to discredit is no help.

VENEZUELAN-MEXICAN OIL COOPERATION AGREEMENT SIGNED

Venezuelan President's Remarks

PA040330 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1917 GMT 3 Aug 80

[Speech by Venezuelan President Luis Herrera Campins at the signing ceremony of the Mexican-Venezuelan Oil Agreement at the presidential house in San Jose on 3 August--live]

[Excerpts] Your Excellency, president of the Republic of Costa Rica; Your Excellency, president of the United Mexican States; distinguished ministers; friends; members of the Mexican and Venezuelan delegations attending this ceremony:

We are perfectly aware of the economic importance, of the historic significance and of the effects of actual solidarity of the energy cooperation program which the presidents of Mexico and Venezuela have just signed.

We are tired of the r' storic which can be interpreted differently in international relations and by communities of common background. What we have done today--something which goes into effect immediately and will be carried out in the first quarter in 1981--constitutes an act of effective solidarity badly needed by mankind in order for it to believe that what is being preached about international social justice and about the unity of mankind and the universal community of nations is actually going into effect. This can be achieved by making the goods that are essential and available accessible to everyone.

Venezuela and Mexico are countries which produce large quantities of oil. We are perfectly aware what this resource means to a world that does not have it and which essentially runs on oil. We know of the advantages of having it and we try to enjoy it while maintaining a social conscience and striving for harmonious changes and developments. We also know, from the experience of friendly countries, the problems that stem from the lack of this product, which is fundamental to today's world.

We know that the more natural resources we have, the greater our responsibility. These resources should not be used for hegemonic purposes nor for a policy of domination, but, on the contrary, to develop solidarity and fraternal relations which will help to raise the living standards of people, starting with our own.

I am also accompanied by all nine ambassadors to the Central American and Caribbean countries which will benefit from the energy cooperation program so that they can return to their diplomatic mission with the program to directly and immediately inform the governments of those countries.

Mexico and Venezuela, undoubtedly and without being modest, are setting an example. I must tell you, Mr President, that the two countries have acted with the greatest generosity and that this is the best sign not only of the friendship which has traditionally brought us together, but the rapprochement which links us with Central America in general and Costa Rica in particular. In this way, we want to contribute as much as we can to alleviate a situation which we know is difficult.

Countries which are members of OPEC have been able, through their organization, to take a stand in relation to the low prices paid by industrialized countries for our oil in the past. We have taken a stand against the constant price increases of their manufactured goods. But we are also aware that every time the price of oil increases to benefit the countries which produce and export it, discomfort, unrest, disturbances and other problems are caused for friendly countries which do not have oil. Since we know that in the international financial world, interest has greatly increased in recent years, we have tried to make a contribution of effective solidarity. But not only in this field, Mr President: We know that coffee-growing countries, many of which are in Central America, are currently facing the possibility of a dramatic drop in the prices of coffee. I am in a position to reveal this to you from my knowledge of the fund. This difficult situation concerns Venezuela, and I am sure Mexico feels the same way. We are also willing to assume any responsibility which we are able to in this matter. [applause]

Let us hope, Mr President, that your statement that actions such as the one we are taking today are made throughout the world, is true so that other oil-producing countries can do with their friends what we are doing with Central American and Caribbean countries. We hope, as the text of the agreement establishes, that we can do even more; and we will do more to the extent that the other oil-producing and oil-exporting country in the area, Trinidad, with which there are plans for talks and negotiations, joins in this task.

Critical Commentary

PA050343 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1730 GMT 4 Aug 80

[Station commentary]

[Text] The meeting of the Mexican, Venezuelan and Costa Rican presidents had the expected results. What was agreed at the meeting is no solution for the high oil prices, nor is it a donation or preferential treatment; it is just one more business deal. It is one of those deals concerning unfair prices which comprise the customary practice between large and small countries. Costa Rica and the poor oil-consuming countries are apparently happy because it seems that an agreement on a preferential treatment was approved. However, we ask ourselves: How much of a preferential treatment is it? It is only a discount that has to be paid for in the long run. It is no reduction: On the contrary, it is a new increase because now the Costa Ricans will have to pay not only the higher price but a new interest rate which is, after all, a price. It is a 30 percent rate that we are not paying because we are paying in cash, but it will be a burden for the people because of the foreign debt involved in it.

The agreement between Mexico and Venezuela is no good for the poor countries. The large oil-producing countries are forcing us to be increasingly tied to the prices imposed by OPEC. We are being forced to pay a higher price because of the interest rate involved.

It was a meeting of presidents that did not agree on a solution for a reduced price. What was agreed upon was one of those customary formats of the economic imperialism which includes inequalities and disadvantages for partner countries. This meeting was held in vain because the Costa Ricans continue to commit the future of the country by mortgaging the destiny of the next generations. If we add all of this to the fact that no energy policy was announced, the agreement seems much worse.

It seems that this government has no interest in saving fuel. After so many meetings which the president promoted this one with Mexico and Venezuela is a new slap in the face of the consumers, because the price is now higher since the commitment to pay has been postponed for 20 years. This means that the next administrations will have more and more commitments and more debts to cover. We have never agreed to excessive increases in foreign debt. We keep obtaining more loans and they are choking the country's budget. Long term debts are very dangerous because they affect the pockets of the consumers. To have subsequent administrations pay for the energy expenditures of today is an agreement we do not like, one which has not convinced us and which only hurts the pockets of the consumers.

EL SALVADOR

CUBA CLAIMS 'U.S. INSTRUCTORS' DIRECTING FIGHTING

PA022124 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 2 Aug 80

[Text] Combined Salvadoran Army and police forces, with support from helicopters and heavy artillery, have engaged in heavy fighting with guerrilla contingents at Guasapa hill, some 25 km from the Salvadoran capital.

In another quarter, sources at the Salvadoran Human Rights Commission rebuked reports by the civilian-military junta that the flight of several thousand peasants from the country's north to other areas results from actions by the guerrilla groups. Many times it has been reported that the peasants are seeking to escape the mass killings carried out by the repressive forces and the paramilitary forces with government support.

Former Salvadoran junta member Hector Dada has charged that 36 U.S. instructors are directing the repressive actions of his country's army.

ARCHBISHOP PLEADS FOR END TO BLOODSHED

PA041945 Paris AFP in Spanish 1858 GMT 3 Aug 80

[Excerpts] San Jose, 3 Aug (AFP)--Msgr Arturo Rivera y Damas, acting archbishop of El Salvador, today pleaded here [as received] with the Salvadoran Government and the extremist groups to stop the bloodshed in El Salvador. Rivera condemned repression, regardless of the source. According to the latest reports, the toll from violence in this small Central American nation has been 4,600 this year alone.

During today's homily at the cathedral of San Salvador, Rivera referred to the country's troubled situation and condemned the large number of murders in the last few months. He blamed both the right and the left for the virtual civil war in El Salvador and asked both groups to stop the violence against innocent people.

Rivera also asked the armed forces high command to purge the army of the elements discrediting it and asked the government not to support the paramilitary groups.

Rivera asked for help for the refugees who are fleeing the towns by the thousands to escape the clashes between the army and the leftists. He also asked the government junta to listen to everybody's opinions and seek a peaceful solution to the political strife.

El Salvador is currently celebrating its traditional patron saint festivities but, as the Archbishop said here today, no processions will be held this year to avoid large crowds.

JOURNALISTS PAY HOMAGE TO MURDERED COLLEAGUES

PA042336 San Salvador API NEWS in Spanish Vol 2, No 140, p 1233

[Text] On Journalist's Day (yesterday), the Union of Journalists and Related Workers of El Salvador [Sindicato de Periodistas y Similares de El Salvador--SIPESS] paid posthumous homage to "the courageous colleagues, Jaime Suarez Quemain and Cesar Najarro, who gave their lives for the right to freedom of speech and press."

The organization lamented that "Rene Townsend Aparicio would not be present today. Townsend Aparicio disappeared a few days ago."

As we all know, Townsend Aparicio arrived in the country from the United States to cover the country's political incidents for the Washington press office he worked for. He went out to fulfill his mission, but never returned to his hotel. Someone said he had seen Townsend Aparicio in one of the cells at the security office. The efforts of local and foreign newsmen to secure his release or, at least, to have him shown to them have been useless. It is feared that he is dead.

In its greeting, SIPESS said that "it maintains its demand that the government junta investigate and punish those responsible for the killing of Suarez Quemain and Najarro and investigate the whereabouts of Townsend Aparicio."

SIPESS "urges all the Salvadoran journalists to rally for the rights of men regarding freedom to think, write and speak the truth and nothing but the truth."

The union also urged all institutions, organizations and persons to respect the freedom of the press, the journalists and the news media.

However, the organization forgot to ask the junta for the immediate suspension of the gag on freedom of the press, and the cancellation of the radio network and for the elimination of the state of siege, which restricts the most basic freedoms of men.

SIPESS also condemned, although very timidly, the attacks against the news media and the workers.

EUROPEAN CHRISTIAN DEMOCRATS VISIT, DISCUSS SUPPORT

PA042119 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1910 GMT 3 Aug 80

[By Mauro Espinoza Fernandez]

[Excerpt] San Salvador, 3 Aug (ACAN-EFE)--Members of a delegation of European Christian Democrats which is visiting El Salvador said here Sunday that the support of their parties for the Salvadoran Christian Democratic Party "has not yet been decided."

"We have not adopted a decision yet about supporting the Salvadoran Christian Democratic Party. This will be the key issue at the conclusion of our visit to El Salvador," said Vanister August, a Belgian Christian Democratic leader.

He and three other members of parties from an equal number of European countries were interviewed at the end of the Sunday Mass at which the Salvadoran archbishop gave his weekly homily in which he usually criticizes political events in the country.

August was accompanied by Luis Vega of Spain, William Verger of the Netherlands and Vito Latanzio of Italy. All of them are supposed to meet today with representatives of the "Democratic Revolutionary Front" to discuss the opposition.

In another quarter, Msgr Arturo Rivera y Damas, apostolic administrator of the Salvadoran archdiocese, told newsmen that he had also met with the European Christian Democratic delegation. Apparently, "the greatest concern of (the delegates) is that the Salvadoran Christian Democratic Party is serving as a cover for the military's repression," Bishop Rivera said.

The bishop took advantage of the homily to denounce the "repression" against peasant families in three different localities in El Salvador during the last few weeks.

The apostolic administrator said that "barbarous" acts had been committed at Mogotes municipality, in Tacachico in western El Salvador; in La Cruz, Jucuaran in southern El Salvador, and near Guazapa, some 24 km north of San Salvador.

In one of its most recent issues the Catholic weekly ORIENTACION, published by the Salvadoran archbishopric, accused the army of having "exterminated" 31 members of a family in Mogotes. According to ORIENTACION, 22 of those killed were minors.

The archbishopric also reported that there are 2,000 peasants at the archdiocese's refugee centers.

"There is a high degree of repression in the country," the members of the European Christian Democratic delegation said. They added that, in their opinion, the (Salvadoran) armed forces should abandon their political role and allow the people to elect their rulers." "Otherwise," the visitors said, "El Salvador will head toward civil war."

The position of the four Christian Democrats is in sharp contrast with that expressed recently in El Salvador by Henning Wegener, international director of the West German Christian Democratic Union. According to a communique released by the Salvadoran House this week, Wegener said that "the proper thing was done when support was given to the Salvadoran Christian Democratic Party and the present government."

Nevertheless, the European Christian Democrats said the process of socioeconomic reports launched by the current government is "positive." They are supposed to have said, however, that "what accompanies it (repression) is not pleasant," according to a version supplied by Bishop Rivera y Damas.

He added that, in his opinion, "as long as repression is not stopped the process will be worthless."

The statements of the European Christian Democrats became known concurrently with contradictory reports about armed clashes of some intensity in El Salvador's northeast.

GUATEMALA

EDITORIAL CITES U.S. 'PREDICAMENT' AT NICARAGUAN EVENT

PA021456 Guatemala City DIARIO DE CENTRO AMERICA in Spanish 21 Jul 80 pp 3, 6

[Excerpt] Important sectors of Guatemala believe that the Sandinist Government of Nicaragua placed the U.S. Government in a predicament by inviting Washington to attend the first anniversary celebration of the overthrow of former President Somoza, since the absence of a U.S. representation would have been an international political blunder and attendance involved the risk of being placed in a secondary role in the celebrations. This put the government of President Carter in a very difficult and conflictive situation.

It is believed here that the U.S. delegation had to endure a difficult moment without precedent in U.S. history.

For more than 10 minutes the U.S. delegation--which had been placed several rows behind the delegations of the socialist countries--had to listen to the insults that Fidel Castro, who was a most important figure in the celebrations, launched against the United States and its policies. The U.S. delegation also had to listen to the 8 minutes which Sandinist junta member Daniel Ortega Saavedra dedicated to outlining Nicaragua's history as a permanent victim of the aggressive policy of the United States--the U.S. policy of the big stick, interventions, exploitation of small countries, a policy aimed at absorbing Nicaragua and at collaborating with traitors, a policy that means murder and support to dictatorships such as Somoza's, which are contrary to the desires for independence by the people oppressed by imperialism.

This opinion, strongly critical of the United States, had to be listened to with self-control, with diplomatic patience by the bright U.S. delegation, headed by Assistant Secretary of State for Latin American Affairs William Bowdler, who was one of the makers of the Sandinist victory in Nicaragua.

U.S. VIEW ON NICARAGUAN POLITICAL PLURALISM DISPUTED

PA020409 Guatemala City DIARIO DE CENTRO AMERICA in Spanish 23 Jul 80 p 3

[Editorial: "Does It Want To Deceive Itself or Has the U.S. Government Already Been Deceived Into Believing There Is Political Pluralism in Nicaragua?"]

[Text] Observers of Central American politics and exponents of important Guatemalan sectors believe that the U.S. Government is apparently trying to deceive itself by promoting an image of Nicaragua as a country in which political pluralism rather than a specific group of the extreme leftists reigns as the facts clearly show.

Even a news report signed by Mo Garcia, writer of the U.S. official news service USICA, stressed the existence of a political pluralism which is very far from the reality in Nicaragua.

The USICA report gropes for phrases voiced by those attending the celebrations of the first anniversary of the fall of the Anastasio Somoza government to give the appearance of objectivity to the claim of the existence of pluralism.

The USICA writer does not even dare quote the complete passages from which he extracted the sentences he cited.

Everything seems to indicate that the United States wants to deceive itself or that the U.S. Government has already been deceived regarding the Nicaraguan political reality.

Not one or two but dozens of statements were made during the aforementioned celebration which harshly criticized the United States and its policy. Nicaragua set up a stage for heroes, seeking to provide a continental platform for the spokesmen of the Soviet Union, the most qualified of whom is Cuban leader Fidel Castro. An anthem was sung which attacks the United States, describing that country as mankind's enemy. Yasir 'Arafat was gloriously received and in exalting him, imperialism, Zionism and all the isms with which communist jargon identifies the United States were attacked.

The third row which the Sandinists assigned to the U.S. delegation in the aforementioned celebration is scant support for the belief that the Nicaraguan Government is permitting some type of political pluralism.

COLUMNIST CITES NEED FOR UNITED CENTRAL AMERICA

PA020352 Guatemala City PRENSA LIBRE in Spanish 23 Jul 80 p 10

["From the Hill" column by Antono Najera Saravia: "A Big Fatherland"--passages in all capitals denote boldface as published]

[Text] We all know that Central America is really in a jumble. For years the Russians have been working patiently to disseminate communist ideas which trigger violent reactions. However, it was not until the gringos decided to bring socialism here that the Red imperialists began to have some success. In any event, like the people in Russia and in its colonies who make up the Second World, WE ALL HOPE TO BE FREE IN THE BROADEST SENSE OF THE WORD.

Therefore any totalitarian dictatorship will always be temporary. Right now, even in the midst of uncertainty, Honduras is preparing to draw up a new constitution. It is going to enter a formal period of lawfulness after almost a decade of military dictatorship. During that time several people succeeded each other in power but the period was marked by theft by many chiefs of state and their cliques. When one sees the way that the military shamelessly plunder some nations of our America, it can easily be understood how for many people in those countries the word military is synonymous with theft. The way that they profiteer makes armies look like veritable mafias that are bleeding the rest of the people.

Nicaragua will eventually have to go back to constitutional rule too. The important thing to note is that the Central American nations CANNOT REMAIN ISOLATED. As long as we remain minute countries, anyone like Castro will be able to send operatives to kill innocent people, impose terrorism and upset order. A united Central America would be more resourceful because it would do away with the duplication of efforts in the area. Furthermore there would be a possibility of achieving needed major projects if we work together.

Therefore it must be pointed out to Hondurans that they have a great opportunity of availing themselves of institutions similar to those that Guatemala has. We are not totally different but if the new constitution and the codes were similar EXCHANGES IN ALL AREAS OF LIFE WOULD BECOME MUCH EASIER. Right now they have a good business code but it is different from ours and that has made some economic transactions difficult. Our constitution also has a very good point: It is the result of our experience, which might come in handy to Hondurans.

Hondurans are not the only ones who have the opportunity to promote the future Central American union. The Nicaraguans who are living here now should begin preparing legislation that could also mesh so that when democracy is achieved on their soil a legal regime more or less similar to that of the other fraternal republics will be established. [paragraph continues]

If Guatemalan deputies were more responsible, an integration committee would have been created on constitutional and legal matters. It is high time we forget old parochial views...

So far integration efforts have covered only economic matters. After making great progress, the Common Market is now in a crisis situation. The war between Honduras and El Salvador was a tragedy for Central America. This "warlike situation should be overcome because a joint effort will be needed to throw the communists out of Nicaragua. However, a historic precedent already exists. UNITED CENTRAL AMERICANS have defeated buccaneering expeditions through their joint efforts.

Now, out of fear of U.S. influence, each country is keeping a strict "neutrality" regarding Nicaraguan Sandinists. They, on the contrary, have made no secret of their aggressive intentions toward the rest of Central America. It seems they have even "mapped out" the political pattern they would use in our isthmus which has been struggling for over a century to achieve complete freedom. Costa Rica has always claimed to be (politically) more advanced than others. The way in which Carazo Odio has helped and continues to help international communism does not speak very well for the future of the small republic which, as the propaganda goes, has no "army," just something along the line of 5,000 policemen... This brings to mind the Panamanian "guard" and their dictator, Torrijos.

But everything has its positive side, as they say. Something better must come out of the blood shed by brothers due to the weird collusion between foes, the communists and Americans. That leaves out the possibility of the complete dictatorship that the communists impose in the nations that they enslave. It would be really tragic if after so many years of savoring freedom (even though not complete or chemically pure) we were to come under a dictatorship worse than any autocrat of yore. Nicaraguans have already realized that, in spite of everything, Tachito Somoza was better than Tomas Borge and the Russians. Bureaucrats are the group most opposed to integration. They are being destroyed or replaced by new people in El Salvador. That way it will be easier to accept that thousands of Central American public servants will be laid off until only half of them remain. Be that as it may, we cannot continue to be divided and this may be the most painful lesson in this terrible time of uncertainty, suffering, pain and death we are experiencing.

We will also have to overcome some international interest in keeping us small BECAUSE IT IS EASIER TO CONTROL US THAT WAY. The evolution of our nations and the world leads to nations of a certain size that can insure stability and progress. Now more than ever interdependence among nations requires that NATIONS BE STRONG TO MAKE POSITIVE CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL HARMONY. Central America hopes the current Honduran legislators and the rest of the isthmus will know how to do THEIR PATRIOTIC DUTY OF FORMING A BIG AND STRONG NATION WHICH WILL INSURE THE ENJOYMENT OF FREEDOM. THE PRODUCTION OF WEALTH FOR ALL AND ALSO THE ACHIEVEMENT OF HAPPINESS.

HONDURAS

MORAZANIST FRONT LEADER OUTLINES GOALS IN INTERVIEW

PA030221 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 2 Aug 80

[Text] The Morazanist Front for the Liberation of Honduras [FMLH] upholds a clear anti-imperialist stance and a position of solidarity with the peoples struggling for final liberation in Central America, Octavio Perez, member of the FMLH leadership, has said in an interview sent to Radio Havana by friendly sources.

Perez said the FMLH, which was created on 16 September 1969, is a clandestine revolutionary political and military organization preparing for revolutionary war against imperialism and its local servants. It has adopted the image of Francisco Morazan, a Honduran independence hero cherished and respected by the people.

He added that the FMLH has its base of support among the workers, peasants, students and honest professionals. It conceives of people's revolutionary war as the basic instrument for liberating peoples from their current bonds.

In addition, Perez said, the FMLH pursues a policy of unity with all the country's revolutionary forces bent on building a better future for the fatherland.

Perez said some of the front's chief objectives are to give the land to the peasants, eliminate the social and economic problems plaguing the masses and establish a people's government capable of carrying out such a program.

NICARAGUA

JUNTA TO HOLD ELECTIONS WHEN 'APPROPRIATE'

PA041948 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1622 GMT 3 Aug 80

[Text] Managua, 3 Aug (ACAN-EFE)--This weekend the highest-ranking Nicaraguan Government leaders noted: "We are going to set an election date when we deem it appropriate."

Local radio stations, called "reactionary" by the revolutionary leaders, and the newspaper LA PRENSA have given wide coverage to the topic of elections in Nicaragua.

On Saturday afternoon Sergio Ramirez Mercado and Comdr Daniel Ortega responded to editorials, comments and interviews on the topic. They spoke in Nandasmo, a town east of Managua which has been declared "victorious over illiteracy."

Commander Ortega, government junta member, said that the editorials of the "reactionary stations" have not condemned the killing of literacy workers or voiced solidarity with the struggle of the Salvadoran people. "They are just talking about elections, elections and elections," the Sandinist leader noted. "They call us liars and say that we broke a commitment with the Higher Council of Private Enterprise (COSEP) because we did not set an election date on 19 July," Commander Ortega said.

COSEP has been reporting in the media that the Sandinist National Liberation Front (FSLN) had promised to set the election date on 19 July but it did not do so.

Commander Ortega recalled that talks were held among COSEP, the government junta and the FSLN in early May. He added that as a result of those talks "some considerations were made on matters that could not be implemented right away but which were welcomed by the FSLN." He added that the FSLN and the government reported that "those matters would be put into effect at the right time."

Commander Ortega remarked that it was felt during the talks with COSEP that an appropriate time to announce the date for the municipal election would be 19 July 1980. He stated that this was discussed and put down on paper on 3 May. He added that when the State Council was installed on 4 May, "even though it did not have to," the government junta revealed its decision to hold municipal elections in Nicaragua.

He went on to say that that day the junta also revealed its decision to go ahead and hold elections in Nicaragua. "However, it did not deem it appropriate to announce an election date on 19 July because, without the moral authority to do so, the political parties had undertaken a blackmail campaign to force us to set a date," the junta member said.

Ortega stressed that by not setting a date "we did not violate any agreement or tell lies but we behaved according to what we had discussed and put in writing with the COSEP officials." He restated the government's stand "to hold elections" but warned that both LA PRENSA and COSEP which talk so much about the originality of the revolution should try "to be original concerning the elections."

"Why elections similar to the United States? Why elections the same as those of other countries? Why not think about elections which are in keeping with Nicaraguan circumstances and situations?" Commander Ortega wondered.

He then noted that a reply will be given to the electoral issue in Nicaragua based on the national situation. "We will set the election date when we deem it appropriate," he said.

Yesterday LA PRENSA published an interview entitled: "While There Is Pluralism, There Will Be No Communism." Sergio Ramirez Mercado also cited this type of local report. Ramirez underlined that in Nicaragua the groups talking about elections "in the old style of booze and tamales should forget it because we are not going to have traditional elections to deceive the people."

He said that the first electoral law being written in Nicaragua is to teach the people to read and write.

Ramirez on Elections, Bolivia

PA041613 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 4 Aug 80

[Text] Junta member Sergio Ramirez Mercado, member of the Nicaraguan Government's national reconstruction junta, broadly discussed Bolivia's situation and the break in relations with that government at an event held this weekend in Nandasmo.

Ramirez told the thousands gathered there that the Bolivian people had been fighting to consolidate democracy in accordance with their country's reality. Bolivia is the Latin American country where the largest number of coups has been staged. Bolivia had been trying to consolidate its democracy, just as we are doing here in Nicaragua, in accordance with our historic conditions and our reality.

There is, nonetheless, a big difference between what our people understand as democracy and what the backward minorities understand as democracy, Ramirez Mercado noted. The latter are now demanding that elections be held here in Nicaragua. But the elections would be of the type those gentlemen have held all their lives. As we have said over and over, those elections would be characterized by the distribution of liquor and tamales.

Ramirez went on to say that those gentlemen must forget once and for all about holding that type of election here, because we are drafting Nicaragua's first valid electoral law. And the basic electoral law is teaching the people how to read and write. We have thus begun drafting the electoral law. Once we have taught more than half a million Nicaraguans how to read and write and once we have politicized the literates--and this does not make us feel ashamed, we say politicized because they will be familiar with Nicaragua's history and heroes and will know where the revolution is headed--then, and only then, will elections be held in Nicaragua.

CORDOVA RIVAS RETURNS FROM PERU, SPEAKS ABOUT BOLIVIA

PA041545 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 4 Aug 80

[Text] Rafael Cordova Rivas, member of Nicaragua's junta of the Government of National Reconstruction, has urged Latin America to adopt the necessary measures to frustrate the military coup in Bolivia.

Cordova Rivas returned here after attending President Fernando Belaunde Terry's inauguration, receiving a decoration from the new Peruvian president and engaging in other activities.

He said that the Nicaraguan Government cannot maintain relations with the Bolivian regime, which became annoyed at Nicaragua's initiatives to condemn it at the OAS. Cordova Rivas favors a blockade of Bolivia's transportation routes and the adoption of other measures against Gen Luis Garcia Meza's regime. According to him, Nicaragua will fight with all its resources so that the Bolivian democratic process can continue.

In response to several questions, Cordova Rivas said that the situation in El Salvador, which is very explosive, is an old and familiar problem, since 14 families control the country, taking advantage of the continent's cheap labor.

ORTEGA COMMENTS ON LOPEZ PORTILLO VISIT, BOLIVIA

PA041947 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 4 Aug 80

[Text] Following are statements by Commander of the Revolution Daniel Ortega Saavedra, who was approached by newsmen immediately after meeting with the Mexican president here in Nicaragua:

[Begin recording in progress] ...the friendship between the Mexican and Nicaraguan peoples and governments. We discussed the Bolivian issue. It is a matter of concern for Nicaragua because of the attack on Bolivian democracy and the indifference that several countries have shown about it as well as the sympathy other countries have shown the coup by immediately recognizing the criminal coupists in Bolivia.

We also discussed Mexican-Nicaraguan cooperation, economic cooperation, investment projects [words indistinct] concerned with the exploration of lumber in our country, its processing and use, including paper pulp.

[Question] Commander, how firm is the Mexican Government and people's stand on our Sandinist people's revolution?

[Answer] Their position is one of firm support for our revolution and solidarity with our struggle. You may have appreciated this through President Lopez Portillo's various (?stands on) our country.

[Words indistinct] we talked a bit about the oil agreement that will benefit our Central American and Caribbean countries, in which Mexico and Venezuela are playing a major role.

[Question] Was an agreement signed?

[Answer] We had already signed an agreement with Mexico, which is already in effect. What was announced in Costa Rica was an agreement between Mexico and Venezuela for energy cooperation with Central America and the Caribbean.

We also told President Lopez Portillo about our concern over possible intervention in El Salvador by our continent's rightist sectors, which are logically worried over the scope of the Salvadoran people's struggle and will not rest until they intervene in El Salvador.

The CIA, an official U.S. Government agency, has deceitfully affirmed that weapons are being unloaded in our country from Soviet ships and that from here they are being sent to El Salvador. Although a State Department official has rejected the CIA version, he has suggested that should this be the case, the United States would have to assume a different stand. We are worried by the fact that this should come from official U.S. Government spokesmen such as those of the CIA, which is known for its conspiracies in the continent, its crimes and its barbaric actions.

[Question] Was there any agreement in connection with the Bolivian case?

[Answer] As regards Bolivia, efforts have been made by the continent's progressive, democratic and revolutionary countries to convoke an OAS meeting to discuss this issue there, but without intervening. We do not want to intervene in Bolivia's affairs. That must be clear. We are adopting a necessary and open stand, but we are not going to favor any type of intervention in Bolivia.

Although the Bolivian people have been attacked, rightists have created a situation of force and the Southern Cone's reactionary sectors have already intervened in support of the Bolivian coup. We are not going to sponsor any type of intervention. We oppose all interventions.

We believe some would like us to sponsor some type of intervention in order to help restore democracy in Bolivia, but even if it were just, we do not agree with this idea because it would merely enable rightist sectors to manipulate the situation and perhaps use it against us.

[Question] Are you talking about an OAS intervention?

[Answer] I am talking about any kind of intervention. The rightist sectors will try to manipulate any organization within their reach in order to intervene in El Salvador or to (?hurt) us. So our position on Bolivia is very carefully drawn. We reject the Bolivian Government's (charge) that we are intervening there. We are not. We have merely adopted an open, frank, critical stand on an act of aggression carried out against the Bolivian people. We cannot remain silent in the face of that, but we are not encouraging any type of intervention. This must be very clear. [end recording]

Comment on 'CIA Statements'

PA0404 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1604 GMT 3 Aug 80

[Text] Nandasmo, Nicaragua, 3 Aug (ACAN-EFE)--Comdr Daniel Ortega, member of the Nicaraguan national reconstruction junta, yesterday said that "imperialism is creating conditions to intervene in El Salvador and to limit aid to Nicaragua." Ortega was referring to statements made by CIA agents to the effect that weapons are being taken to Nicaragua in a Soviet ship through Bluefields, a city on the Nicaraguan Atlantic coast.

Ortega, a member of the Nicaraguan executive branch, referred to those CIA statements during an event to officially declare Nandasmo, a town east of Managua, "victorious over illiteracy."

Commander Ortega added that the CIA agents have also said that "those weapons are transferred from Bluefields to Managua and from there to El Salvador." He said that those statements are reproduced by "a newspaper and a Yankee newsman who has plotted against the changes occurring in Peru during General Velasco Alvarado's time, against Allende and now against Nicaragua."

Commander Ortega did not disclose the name of the U.S. newspaper and newsman. But he stressed that "all of this" is being carried out in the United States to prepare the conditions so that the countries will say nothing in the case of an intervention in El Salvador, of limitations in the aid to Nicaragua "and if it is possible to blockade the Sandinist revolution."

In his speech, Ortega asked those who criticize the revolution, those who systematically ask for elections and those who have not criticized the killing of literacy workers to "close ranks around the government." The Sandinist leader said that "in their hearts all those who voice criticism and ask for elections agree with the Salvadoran people's struggle and the need to respect that people's right to find a solution to their problem."

He added that his call also included the economic groups which, within the Higher Council of Private Enterprise (COSEP), "form part of private enterprise."

"Because the private enterprise is the entire country, all the Nicaraguan people, who have private rights which the revolution respects," Ortega stressed. [as received]

He said that he thinks it is important that those economic groups also play a patriotic role alongside the people in the defense of the Sandinist revolution "because the militia members should not be the only ones to risk their lives to defend Nicaragua."

BANKING OFFICIAL DISCUSSES FOREIGN DEBT PAYMENT PROBLEMS

PA040436 Paris AFP in Spanish 1530 GMT 3 Aug 80

[Text] Managua, 3 Aug (AFP)--Alfredo Cesar, president of the national bank system, has said here that the Nicaraguan Government is still running into difficulties in working out the payment of its foreign debt. The official added that the fifth round of negotiations between the Nicaraguan Government and the representatives of 13 creditor private banks ended without major results a few days ago in Mexico City. He added that a sixth round of negotiations has been scheduled for this month in Mexico City.

Cesar explained that the debt with those banks, inherited from the Somozist dictatorship, amounts to $750 million that the government and its agencies owe.

Other unofficial estimates that have been published indicate that the total debt is over $1.6 billion, besides the fact that the government is the guarantor in debts of the private sector totaling approximately $200 million.

Cesar explained that the delay in reaching an agreement is due to the fact that Nicaragua is demanding a special treatment to be able to make the payments. Nicaragua is seeking terms longer than 10 years and interest rates of between 3 to 5 percent.

Nevertheless, Cesar expressed optimism that an agreement favorable to what Nicaragua wants will be achieved in the sixth round of negotiations.

Nicaragua, Cesar said, is facing the difficulty of maintaining an adequate supply of foreign exchange for its development plans at the same time that it must pay its debt.

LOPEZ PORTILLO'S VISIT ENDS WITH JOINT COMMUNIQUE

FL042029 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 4 Aug 80

[Text] Today's first edition of the daily GRANMA, official organ of the PCC Central Committee, publishes the Cuba-Mexico joint communique, which we will now read:

In response to an invitation by Commander in Chief Fidel Castro, first secretary of the PCC Central Committee and president of the Councils of State and Ministers of the Republic of Cuba, Lic Jose Lopez Portillo, president of the United Mexican States, visited our country from 31 July to 3 August of this year.

President Lopez Portillo and the members of his entourage were accorded an enthusiastic and warm welcome by the Cuban people and leaders, reflecting the feelings of profound friendship, brotherhood and solidarity which have always existed between the peoples of Cuba and Mexico. Another manifestation of sympathy and affection toward that fraternal people took place at the multitudinous mass rally held in honor of the Mexican president at the historic Jose Marti Plaza of the Revolution, where the praiseworthy attitude assumed by Mexico vis-a-vis the arbitrary and antijuridical decision of the Organization of American States aimed at isolating Cuba was made evident. In the presence of this new injustice, the Mexican people voiced their support for an end to the economic blockade and for the firm solidarity they have always demonstrated toward the Cuban revolution.

The Council of State of the Republic of Cuba decorated President Lopez Portillo with the Jose Marti National Order in recognition of his friendship and solidarity toward the Cuban revolution in a solemn ceremony held at the Cubanacan Protocol Hall. Subsequently, the two heads of state and members of their respective delegations held broad conversations during which topics related to the current international situation, especially in Latin America and the Caribbean, and the increasingly closer relations of cooperation between Cuba and Mexico were discussed.

In examining the international situation, the two heads of state reaffirmed their adherence to the fundamental principles of the UN Charter, especially those referring to nonintervention in internal affairs of other states, the ban on resorting to threat or use of force in international relations, respect for the self-determination and independence of all peoples, peaceful solution of all conflicts, equality and sovereignty of the states and respect for individual and social rights.

During the talks held by the heads of state of Cuba and Mexico, the need for all nations to observe unrestricted respect for the sovereignty, territorial integrity and political independence of the states as well as the obligation of not undertaking hostile acts against any country and respecting each state's sovereign and permanent right over its natural resources were stressed.

The two sides agree on the need for making progress toward general and full disarmament under an efficient international supervision, a fundamental factor for the harmonious development of international relations. Likewise, they expressed support for the rapid ratification of the SALT II treaty and for the continuation of negotiations on future reduction of strategic arms.

In examining the situation in Latin America and the Caribbean, the two sides agreed to point out that important political and social changes are developing and consolidating on the continent. The struggle of the Latin American peoples for consolidating their politican and economic independence, for total control over their natural resources and for protection of their national economies vis-a-vis the looting of transnational monopolies has the full understanding and support of the two sides.

Cuba and Mexico condemn all forms of colonialism and neocolonialism in Latin America and the Caribbean and express opposition to any type of colonial enclave on the continent. The two sides expressed satisfaction over the triumph of the Nicaraguan people who, with a selfless struggle, put an end to one of the most opprobrious dictatorships on the continent and opened the way for national independence, democracy and social progress in Nicaragua.

President Lopez Portillo reiterated the support of the people and Government of Mexico for the struggle of the Cuban people for obtaining the unconditional return of the territory being occupied by the Guantanamo Naval Base against their will.

Among the many matters discussed by the two heads of state, the reaffirmation of the willingness to work for a better use of the broad outlook of cooperation existing among the countries of the Caribbean area was one of the main topics.

The two sides agreed to consider the nonaligned countries movement to be a treaty of growing importance in the struggle for peace, detente and disarmament, against imperialism, colonialism, neocolonialism, racism, apartheid and all forms of domination and discrimination. During the meeting, the successful holding and hopeful results of the sixth nonaligned countries summit conference of chiefs of state and government, which was held in Havana in September 1979, were also noted.

In closing, the two presidents expressed their certainty that the talks held and results achieved represent a valuable contribution to the development and strengthening of the solid and friendly relations between the two countries.

The president of the Republic of Cuba, Fidel Castro, expressed to the Mexican head of state the great satisfaction of the Cuban Government and people for his friendly visit to Cuba, while the president of the United Mexican States expressed his profound gratitude for the warm welcome accorded to him and his delegation by the people and government, demonstrating once again the close ties of friendship, brotherhood and cooperation between the two nations.

Press Conference

FL041253 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1045 GMT 4 Aug 80

[Press conference given by Mexican President Jose Lopez Portillo at Mexican Embassy in Havanna--recorded passages in quotation marks]

[Text] "This trip to Cuba has been extraordinarily stimulated because I had the opportunity to talk with Commander Castro and other leaders of the Cuban nation, to learn their views of the world situation and of our area, to study the possibilities of cooperation and association between our two countries and the points of agreement that exist on international policies which can be and have been practiced and, in general, to find the friendship between our peoples and the conviction that friendship is not prevented by political systems but by the frequently selfish interests. Fortunately, the latter does not occur between Cuba and Mexico. Although our political systems are different, we can walk on a very broad field of agreements. And interests that are not strange to us have not succeeded in dividing us; on the contrary, we have strengthened ties which now have been confirmed. I leave Cuba quite satisfied and very grateful for the generosity with which we were received and for the hospitality accorded us and for the privilege of having talked with your leaders."

Yesterday morning shortly before ending his visit to Cuba, Mexican President Jose Lopez Portillo held a press conference at the embassy of that fraternal country in our capital. During his meeting with the representatives of the national and foreign press, the Mexican president referred to the visit he would be making to Nicaragua at the conclusion of his stay in Costa Rica which is the next stop of his tour of various Latin American nations:

"While I was still here in Cuba, the Nicaraguan junta did me the honor of inviting me to spend at least an hour in that fraternal country because I was unable to attend the commemoration of its triumph. They want to talk with me and I am going with much pleasure. I think that since I was unable to accompany them on a day that was so pleasant for all of us, it will be interesting to stop in Nicaragua even if for just a moment and we are going to do it."

Two Mexican journalists expressed their concern over the implications--domestically and on relations with the United States--that may result from the Mexican president's statement that whatever occurs to Cuba would be felt by Mexico as if it were happening to it. In this regard, Lopez Portillo replied as follows:

"I believe that Mexico is a sufficiently mature country not to let itself be disturbed by such a statement. The somewhat apocalyptic importance that you are supposing... [leaves thought unfinished] I think that our solidarity with Cuba is not new. It goes (?back a long way). We are two countries that have not failed each other. Whatever may occur to Cuba we would feel it as if it were occurring to ourselves. In general, we believe that in international coexistence as in individual coexistence, we should not want for others what we do not want for ourselves. And if we do not want harm to be done to Cuba, neither do we want it for ourselves. By the same token, we would not harm another country. I believe we are sufficiently mature countries with the capacity to analyze things. Only the reasonable should occur or what is reasonable is what should occur. But again I repeat what I said moments ago: We cannot accept that any country be treated violently and arbitrarily because we have been treated violently and arbitrarily and we have protested, we have struggled and will continue to struggle. If any misinterpretation or specific inappropriate importance is given [to my statement], I maintain the rationale of my statement. It was not a sentimental or emotional exaggeration. It was the expression of the absolute conviction that if we want to coexist with order we must respect rights and respect for rights means not accepting abuse of ourselves or of others."

After stressing that he had never been before as huge a crowd as the one that attended the Cuban-Mexican friendship rally held at Plaza of the Revolution, the Mexican president gave his impression of the identity that exists between our people and their commander in chief, Fidel Castro:

"I was impressed by the constant dialogue between the leader and his people. I felt that there was an identity between the leader and his people--the people led by their leader Castro--which allowed me to assert that the crowd was a single person. Of course, there was the impression of having to address such an important group, such a politically aware, sensible, keen and respectful group as that extraordinary crowd that was there yesterday. What else can I say?"

Cooperation Agreements

FL041617 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 4 Aug 80

[Text] Commander in Chief Fidel Castro, president of the Cuban Councils of State and Ministers, and Jose Lopez Portillo, president of Mexico, witnessed in this capital the signing of five important documents that strengthen the ties of cooperation between the two countries.

At the ceremony, which was held at the Cubanacan Protocol Hall, party Central Committee member Isidoro Malmierca and Jorge Castaneda, foreign ministers of Cuba and Mexico, respectively, signed the final document of the second Cuban-Mexican joint intergovernmental commission meeting.

Agreements on foreign trade, research of tropical agriculture diseases, technical cooperation on socio-labor matters and cooperation in tourism also were signed.

Army Gen Raul Castro, first vice president of the Councils of State and Ministers, and many members of the party Politburo, Secretariat and Central Committee attended the ceremony.

Lopez Portillo's Departure

PA031453 Paris AFP in Spanish 1423 GMT 3 Aug 80

[Text] Havana, 3 Aug (AFP)--Mexican President Jose Lopez Portillo left today at 1016 for Costa Rica. He will return to Mexico from Costa Rica later today, after Nicaragua.

Cuban President Fidel Castro and First Vice President Raul Castro saw Lopez Portillo off at Havana's international airport.

GRENADA

PRIME MINISTER STRESSES IMPORTANCE OF LITERACY PROGRAM

FL041347 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1332 GMT 4 Aug 80

[Text] Grenadian Prime Minister Maurice Bishop has stressed the importance of the literacy program in that country and described the task as a historic and essential challenge. Upon inaugurating a course for literacy instructors, the Caribbean leader described the initiative as a right of the people, a responsibility of the revolution and the key to the country's development.

After pointing out the importance of education in Grenada's process of changes, Bishop said if the people are to continue to struggle against their number one enemy--imperialism--they must understand the nature of imperialism. The Grenadian prime minister hailed the experiences of the literacy campaigns of the Cuban and Nicaraguan revolutions. He also reported details of these two learning processes, their significance and history.

Grenadian Prime Minister Maurice Bishop asserted that only a united and aware people can advance and only a literate people can forge a new man. He emphasized that 3,500 students and 2,000 volunteer teachers have signed up to carry out the literacy program. However, he said this figure still must grow.

The Grenadian leader said Grenada does not have the degree of illiteracy of other Latin American and Caribbean nations but the fact is that there is illiteracy in Grenada and it must be eradicated. Lastly, Bishop urged the people to support the literacy campaign because Grenada cannot be developed if half of the people can advance to better jobs and the other half cannot. Let us build the country, let us expand the economy and let us consolidate the revolution, he emphasized.

JAMAICA

PRIME MINISTER STRESSES GOVERNMENT'S STABILITY

FL042107 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2044 GMT 4 Aug 80

[Text] Jamaica's Prime Minister Michael Manley has asserted in Kingston that there is no external or internal force capable of taking away the gains or betraying the sacrifice and independence struggle of that Caribbean country's patriots. In a message on the occasion of the 18th anniversary of Jamaica's independence from British domination, Manley referred to the battles waged over 3 centuries against slavery and colonialism. He also congratulated the nation for having responded satisfactorily in the face of an adverse situation created by local and foreign opposition forces in the political and economic spheres.

MANLEY PREDICTS ELECTION VICTORY FOR PNP

FL011530 Bridgetown ADVOCATE-NEWS in English 29 Jul 80 p 1

[Text] Kingston, Jamaica, 28 Jul (CANA)--Jamaica Prime Minister Michael Manley has predicted that his ruling People's National Party (PNP) will retain power through a victory in general elections later this year, despite efforts by imperialism to see it out of office.

The prediction of a victory by the PNP, now trailing the opposition Jamaica Labour Party by a margin of 14.8 percent according to opinion polls, was made in an address last night to mark the end of an anti-imperialism conference that attracted delegates from Latin America and the Caribbean.

Mr. Manley charged that his government was suffering from sabotage in several areas and that it was one of the matters that had to be dealt with when it was returned to power following the elections.

"We are going to win that election then we are going to defeat the sabotage," the prime minister said.

He said that there had not been a election in modern history involving a country of Jamaica's size that had received so much world attention.

"The entire array of imperialism is watching what is taking place, have intervened against us...and are even now hoping that their chosen vehicle will emerge victorious," Mr. Manley said.

MANLEY LEAVES FOR UNITED STATES ON PARTY BUSINESS

FL021843 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1827 GMT 2 Aug 80

[Text] Jamaica's Prime Minister Michael Manley has traveled to Washington, the United States, on party business, an official Kingston note has announced. The president of the People's National Party departed for the U.S. capital yesterday accompanied by the party's secretary general, Donald K. Duncan, and the president of the women's organization, Beverly Manley. Party officials indicated that the delegation headed by the Jamaican leader will meet with Jamaicans residing in the United States and a group of U.S. congressmen who back Manley's government. Most black U.S. Congressmen have expressed their desire to help Jamaica's government against all types of meddling by the United States in the upcoming elections, scheduled to take place in that Caribbean country by year's end.

SOVIETS ADMIT DISAPPEARANCE OF EMBASSY SECRETARY

PA022357 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2315 GMT 2 Aug 80

[Excerpts] Kingston, 2 Aug (EFE)--The Soviet Union has admitted losing one of its diplomats here who disappeared almost 1 month ago with his wife and two children during an unprecedented wave of preelection violence.

Aleksey Lechuk, second secretary of the Soviet Embassy in Jamaica, disappeared 7 July with his family, and although initial suspicion indicated that he had taken refuge in the United States, the U.S. Embassy here has affirmed that it has no knowledge of the whereabouts of the Soviet family.

When Soviet efforts to find him failed, Soviet Ambassador to Jamaica Vladimir Klimentov [as received] asked the Jamaican Foreign Ministry to find the diplomat.

Jamaican police searched in every town on the island and reported no sign of Lechuk or any indication that he was either kidnapped or murdered.

"We do not know whether they are even on the island," said a police spokesman to EFE, which has also found no evidence that they left the country.

PATTERSON CALLS FOR BAN ON MILITARY EXERCISES IN CARIBBEAN

FL011535 Bridgetown ADVOCATE-NEWS in English 29 Jul 80 p 3

[Text] Kingston, Jamaica, 28 Jul (CANA)--Jamaica has called for the Caribbean Sea to be free of foreign military exercices.

The call was made by Foreign Minister P.J. Patterson when he addressed a weekend south conference on anti-imperialism at Runaway Bay on the Jamaica north coast.

Said Mr. Patterson: "The Caribbean Sea belongs to the people of the Caribbean and ought not to be the scene of military or naval manoeuvres under the pretext of any threat--real or imagined."

This fact, Mr. Patterson said, needed to be stressed when there was talk of military manoeuvres in the region.

Mr. Patterson's remarks were made against the backgroud of a heightened U.S. military presence in the area, including the establishment of a military task force in Key West, Florida, and stepped up naval visits to pro-Western countries in the area.

The U.S. also planned war exercises in the area earlier this year to include the landing of American troops on the American base at Guantanamo Bay, in eastern Cuba.

But the programme was scaled down after a wave of protests from some Caribbean and Latin American governments which saw the exercise as provocative and a threat to peace in the area.

Mr Patterson denounced the resurgence of cold war rhetoric between the super powers, which led to what he described as sphere of influence pressure politics, and at times, to military intervention.

The foreign minister said that it was also important for Caribbean countries to maintain their national independence and continue to struggle against imperialist domination.

But he made it clear that individual countries should be free to pursue whatever path to political, social and economic development which they deemed fit for their particular circumstances.

"The right ideological pluralism must be compromised Mr. Patterson declared.

EDITORIAL IMPLIES CUBAN INVOLVEMENT IN VIOLENCE

FL011515 Kingston DAILY GLEANER in English 29 Jul 80 pp 6, 12

[Wilmot Perkins editorial titled "That Cuban Connection"]

[Text] The M16 rifle first made its appearance in Jamaica at the scene of the Gold Street massacre. It next appeared at Saunders Avenue in the Mountain View area. Since then it has appeared in Olympic Gardens, Bull Bay, Hannah Town, Greenwich Town, in the murder of Sgt Small; indeed, I am told, in all the major incidents of violence since Gold Street. It may have been used at the ambush of PNP supporters returning from Bog Walk; but of that my informants were not sure.

One of two things we must believe then: either that there is more than one group of terrorists that has suddenly, within the past few months, acquired the M16; or that these incidents of terror were all carried out by the same terrorist group. [paragraph continues]

The latter is what scientists would call the more elegant theory, in that is requires the fewer assumptions. It is, I gather, the theory the police hold.

So far, of course, no M16 rifles have actually been recovered by the security forces. The weapon's presence is attested only by the evidence of spent shells. The terrorists appear to be in a position to use ammunition most extravagantly; indicating that they have no difficulty whatever in obtaining supplies.

I am told that they invariably use the weapon in its automatic setting; at which it spews bullets at hundreds of rounds per minute. One possible motive for this is, of course, that it adds to the effect terror; [word order as published] as anyone knows who hear the Green Bay witness talk of his experience with the "electric gun".

The police have evidence of a guerrilla force operating in the Wareika Hills. They have long had such evidence. In 1978 "various camps", as Mr Thompson, the minister of national security, was obliged to admit, "in which ammunition, Marxist guerrilla and other literature, medical equipment, binoculars, food and other matters" were found in the vicinity of Rock Spring.

Also found at the same time was a document containing the name of a "prominent politician." The name of this politician has never been disclosed to the public.

Mr Thompson's intervention was not to inform the public of these startling discoveries. The GLEANER had done that without help from him. His purpose was to challenge and beat down the suggestion that "a revolution was being planned". The minister was anxious that such an impression be avoided. Which, for some reason, reminds me of a similar anxiety on the part of certain other prominent politicians about a proposed infiltration of a certain Marxist-Leninist group not a world away from Rock Spring.

The 1979 discovery, and the subsequent demolition by the security forces of caves in the area have not by any means put an end to the guerrilla activity there. My information is that about a month ago the police killed a man named Alvin Smith. They found with him a hand-written manual of weapons which are apparently those the guerrillas have. He also had some four dozen cans of a product called 'suppligen'--one of those liquid preparations which are supposed to be complete meals in themselves.

Guerrillas' Diet

This was considered odd. The police did not understand the implications of it until July 16, when another hand-written manual was recovered in the Bull Bay area; this one dealing with training, strategy and diet. One of its prescriptions: The guerrillas must accustom themselves to a diet of 'Suppligen' and crackers. The idea presumably is that such a diet is nutritionally adequate, relatively unbulky to transport, and requires no preparation.

That manual, I am told, also disclosed another imperative to which the guerrillas are enjoined on pain of death. Under no circumstances is an M16 to be allowed to fall into what is called the hands of "the enemy". Any guerrilla who allows this to happen will be shot. And if a guerrilla carrying an M16 falls in action, it is to be recovered by his comrades at all cost.

Is that because an M16 is considered by the guerrilla chieftains, whoever they be, more valuable than a man? Or is it because the capture of one of these weapons would immediately lead to its source being traced?

The M16 is an American weapon. Miss Portia Simpson and other progressives' have made a great deal of this fact, Miss Simpson particularly of the markings on recovered shell casings which indicate where they were made. But the M16 was the standard weapon used by American infantry in Vietnam; and many thousands of these weapons were captured by the victorious Vietnamese forces.

We are in the realm of speculation now; but it is possible that it is some of these weapons that have found their way to Jamaica. If that is so the best way to conceal the fact would be to avoid one of them being captured; which would explain that stern injunction of the manual.

The police, I gather, do not believe that the M16s are kept either in Wareika or in the ghetto areas. The theory is that they are stored elsewhere and taken out to be used on assignments and returned. Which suggests a high degree of organization and non-ghetto leadership.

Under the aegis of this government Jamaica has experienced every kind of economic and social disintegration. It now faces the ultimate: an urban guerrilla whose purpose, we may reasonably assume, is the pursuit of revolution by armed struggle.

Mr. Manley blames everybody and everything but himself, his government and his 'progressive' friends for the shambles to which the country has been brought. The latest piece of paranoia is that all the magnificent programmes designed to encompass the stupendous happiness of the masses have been sabotaged. The 'third term' is to be devoted to the rooting out of saboteurs.

All of which is doubtless entertaining to such as find mania entertaining. But could even Mr. Manley deny that it is his government that has facilitated the development of this threat of revolutionary war in this country?

The so-called 'progressive' forces have released a barrage of propaganda against the CIA, accusing it, on the basis of analogies with Chile, of destabilizing tactics designed to bring about the overthrow of the Manley government. But unless the CIA is grossly misinformed, it must know that the overthrow of the Manley government is the likeliest outcome of elections conducted fairly and in peace, without the need of any assistance whatever from it.

In fact, the pattern now emerging in Jamaica bears little resemblance to what happened in Chile. It bears a far closer resemblance to what happened in those areas of Latin America, like Venezuela, Bolivia, Peru, Argentina, where revolutionary armed struggle was promoted in an effort to extend the Cuban revolution.

Regis Debray

It is most interesting that the 'progressives', who have been the ostensible organizers of the visits to Jamaica of Phillip Agree and others of the Covert Action group, have never thought of getting their friends on Connecticut Avenue to invite the internationally known Marxist revolutionary, friend, admirer of Che Guevara, and chronicler of revolutionary armed struggles in Latin America, Regis Debray, to come here. If ever they do, I should like the opportunity to ask him a couple of questions. Debray, a Frenchman, was at one time a professor of philosophy at the University of Havana; and, according to a biographical note in his book "Che's Guerrilla War", an analysis of the Bolivian adventure which ended in Che's death. "He was given access to numerous unpublished documents.... spent much time with Fidel Castro..."

Debray has written authoritatively on what amounts to a Cuban attempt to extend their revolution throughout Latin America by armed struggle. He is a far more credible authority than Agee is on the CIA. For while Agee is disaffected, and writes against the CIA, Debray remains committed to revolutionary armed struggle. He remains faithfulto the memory of Guevara. He remains a friend of Cuba's. He writes to analyse what he regards as temporary setbacks, in order to promote a better understanding of the causes of failure, the better to promote future success of the revolution. Reading Debray, and knowing of the 'progressive' alliance with Cuba, what is happening in the Wareika Hills is not only understandable. It was predictable.